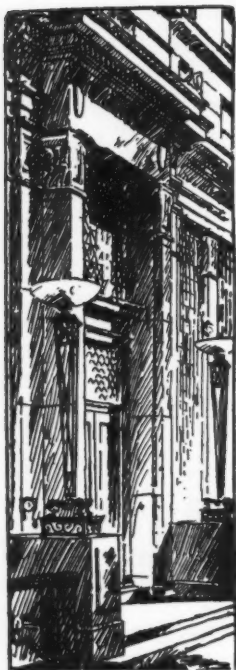


# THE Cathedral Age

Summer  
1956





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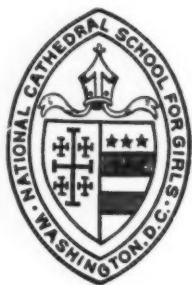
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# THE Cathedral Age

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Cover: Washington Cathedral. The apse by moonlight. Photograph by James Massey.

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*The delicate perfection of the reredos carvings in St. Mary's Chapel has been strikingly caught by the skilled eye and camera of James Malley whose visits to the Cathedral from his home in Virginia have greatly enriched the pictorial record of the Cathedral's beauty. The polychromed reredos was carved by Ernest Pelligrini of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and depicts events in the life of the Virgin. The top center figure shows Mary holding her Son high in a gesture of offering Him to the world. The lower central panel shows her, with John, at the foot of the cross whereon her Son made the "full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice."*



# 'We Take Increased Devotion'

*The Year 1956 Must See a Rededication to the Cause of Washington Cathedral and Find the Means to Complete It.*

(Second of Two Installments)

Also in 1930, under the honorary chairmanship of Mrs. Herbert Hoover and with Mrs. William Adams Brown as active chairman, a National Women's Committee was formed, having as its immediate purpose the raising of funds to erect the beautiful porch through which the North Transept would be entered. The long-term aims of the committee were the continuous increasing of National Cathedral Association memberships as well as procurement of gifts for building and maintenance purposes.

## The Depression

Economic conditions now lent further spur to the Chapter's efforts to obtain sums for building. Coupled with the desire to have the Cathedral completed to a point worthy of the services planned for the George Washington Bicentennial was the wish to be able to continue all workers in their jobs and create new jobs for some of the hundreds of unemployed. A gift of \$150,000 from Mrs. Francis T. A. Junkin made possible the beginning of work on the westernmost bay of the south choir aisle as a memorial to her husband. In June of 1931 an anonymous gift of \$100,000 was received from New York for the commencement of work on the South Transept and, in accordance with the unknown donor's wish, work was begun "immediately." In May Mrs. Hoover placed the first stone of the North Porch. In September the Chapter authorized spending \$500,000 to keep men employed and continue the building and shortly thereafter another anonymous gift of \$100,000 was received for the East Cloister, work on which began in the autumn of 1931.

Men with other skills were also kept at work, designing the beautiful furnishings of the Cathedral, notably the reredos for the high altar and the altars of St. Mary's and St. John's chapels. Windows too were being made and placed; and bosses designed and carved. Outside, the exterior carving on the North Transept,

including 2,000 crockets on the pinnacles, were finished early in January of 1932. The South Transept walls were rising to the main floor level; work on the North Porch was about to begin; and no reduction had yet been made in the working force.

When the new year opened it was announced that temporary walls would be erected (thanks to gifts from several friends) to inclose the choir and make it possible to seat a congregation in the choir, its adjoining chapels, and part of the North Transept. This was first done on Ascension Day, exactly twenty years after the first service was held, in Bethlehem Chapel, within the Cathedral walls.

Fund raising efforts were now redoubled and careful estimates announced of the amounts needed to continue work on the South Transept. For the North Porch, the women of the National Committee, refusing to be



*Work on the North Transept, 1931.*

## The Cathedral Age

disheartened by the depression-slowed rate of gifts, continued their efforts.

Seeking at once to increase the number of Cathedral friends and to secure for the Cathedral the interest and advice of men of differing backgrounds, faiths, and talents, a Cathedral Council of thirty men, fifteen of them being members of the Chapter, was established early in 1932. The group met regularly for many years and many of its members became lifelong friends of the Cathedral cause, serving faithfully and productively.

Early in 1933 the rose window in the North Transept was in place and several other windows had been glazed or were about to be. But construction had to cease for lack of funds and the efforts of Bishop, Chapter, and the Cathedral's many friends were concentrated on maintaining its ministry and the fabric already erected.

### Continued Growth

The ministry grew, as more and more thousands visited Mt. St. Alban; purchased the Cathedral Christmas cards; joined the National Cathedral Association; assembled for great services; and heard Bishop Freeman speaking over the nation's airways. But finances became ever more pressing as some pledges could not be honored. New gifts practically ceased, and expenses continued. In 1934, to prevent seepage into the crypts of the nave it was necessary to place a temporary roof over this entire expanse. Acoustical difficulties made imperative the soundproofing of some of the temporary walls and the installation of amplifying apparatus.

Still, some work went on, particularly inside the building.

A memorial gift made it possible to carve the screen leading to the parclose stairs between the north crypt corridor and the east aisle of the North Transept and this work, a memorial to William T. Hildrup, Jr., was completed in the fall. The Children's Chapel, with its rich carvings, wrought iron gate, and brilliantly colored reredos was completed. The Pilgrim Steps were dedicated in the early spring of 1935, and that summer a gift of \$50,000 from Mrs. James Parmalee, whose husband had for long been a Cathedral benefactor and Chapter member and whom she had memorialized in a lancet window beneath the north rose, made possible the addition of twenty courses of stone to the South Transept. In the autumn the Bishop was able to report a further gift, of \$40,000, from Mrs. Parmalee, to be applied to the construction of the crossing so that much needed seating space could be added. Using some other available monies, this work included the vaulting.

Early in January, 1936 the great choir and sanctuary, which had been closed for many months, was reopened to reveal the *Ter Sanctus* reredos in position. One of the first services held before this magnificent work was the memorial service for George V of England on January 28. The following month Washington Cathedral lost the man who might be called its first friend, Charles Carroll Glover, in whose home the initial meeting to consider a cathedral for the capital city had been held in 1891.

The contract let for work on the crossing at this time provided for completion of the southwestern pier, building the west and south arches, the southwestern corner of the central tower, the vaulted ceiling of the crossing, and portions of the tower walls which rest on the crossing arches. It is noteworthy that the architect, Mr. Frohman, estimated that if the work could be expanded to include erection of the central tower, the cost would be only \$600,000! The estimated cost of the tower today is well over \$3,000,000.

A gift of \$25,000 made for the resumption of building on the north porch, usually known as the Women's Porch, was added to \$15,000 already in hand for this purpose and a contract was let to carry the walls to the cornice level.

The first service to be held in the newly opened portion of the North Transept and Crossing, over which a temporary roof was being placed, occurred in September, 1937. Memorial gifts and bequests, notably \$100,000 for building from Frank B. Kellogg, continued to be received and much was done towards the greater beautifying of the interior of the building during these years. In 1938 the great organ, made possible by a gift received in 1923 long before the great choir was built, was installed and dedicated in November.

Larz Anderson's munificent gift of St. Mary's Chapel was announced following his death, the donor having remained anonymous until this time. Across the choir St. John's Chapel received the monument to Norman Prince in whose memory a portion of that chapel had been given. The inclosing of the crossing and opening it for worship brought the Canterbury pulpit, long stored in the Little Sanctuary, into the Cathedral.

Easter, 1939, found the rood beam, given by Mrs. Charles M. Chapin in memory of her husband, in place above the rood screen. The screen was given by two brothers in memory of their parents. Later that summer the handsomely carved oak lectern, memorial to Bishop Alexander MacKay-Smith was dedicated. (It was later replaced as was planned by the donor, by the present



*The Cathedral as it looked from the south in 1933, shortly before the depression brought construction to a halt. The North Transept, save for the Women's Porch, was structurally complete and work was concentrated on the crossing and the South Transept.*

stone lectern) and the Cathedral received its first mural painting, the Entombment of Christ in the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, made possible by legacies from Canon Walden Myer and his sister.

The fall of 1939 brought war to the world and meant increasing need for extra efforts to maintain the Cathedral's services and expand them to care for the thousands that the next few years brought to the city. That fall saw the establishment of the Cathedral elementary school, Beauvoir, as a separate institution. The Children's Chapel was dedicated in September and two months later the great organ was dedicated.

The growing importance of the Cathedral's place in the life of the nation and the Church was dramatically recognized in 1940 when the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church designated it as the official ecclesiastical seat of the Presiding Bishop. An anonymous gift, to be matched by contributions, spurred the members of the National Women's committee to renewed efforts to obtain the funds needed to finish the Women's Porch. On May 1, 1941 this goal was reached and surpassed so that above building and endowment needs there was enough to do some landscaping.

Inside, the installation of the choir stalls, and stalls for the officiating clergy and canons, meant the virtual completion of the furnishing of this section of the edifice. And for the installation of the Presiding Bishop, a cathedra for his exclusive use, a gothic stall of carved oak, was placed at the termination of the choir stalls

on the north side, corresponding to the stall of the Bishop of Washington on the south. Together with the marble paving laid in the great choir and sanctuary, the clergy stalls were dedicated in the early winter of 1942. In May the Women's Porch was dedicated, and this ceremony marked the termination of construction until work on the South Transept was resumed in 1946, following an intensive drive for building funds in the District of Columbia and a few other centers.

June of 1942 brought death to the "Builder Bishop," after nearly twenty years

as chief pastor of the Diocese of Washington. During Bishop Freeman's episcopacy the Cathedral had grown from an apse towering over one completed chapel to a structure wherein six chapels were open for worship; congregations of nearly 2,000 could worship before the high altar, and the massive outlines of choir and sanctuary, crossing, and North Transept dominated the city skyline. Beyond the actual construction, Bishop Freeman's ministry had reached thousands of persons throughout the country, and Church and nation alike mourned him.

#### Fourth Bishop of Washington

The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun was consecrated in the Cathedral on April 19, 1944, the first bishop to be consecrated in Washington Cathedral.

With the end of the war, plans for the further building of the Cathedral became a major concern of the Bishop and Chapter and in 1945 a campaign having as its immediate objective the completion of the South Transept, one aisle of which would be designated as a memorial to all who had ever served their country in time of war was launched, with the Hon. George Wharton Pepper, long time friend of the Cathedral and Chapter member, as national chairman. In the autumn he was able to announce that the \$375,000 goal set for the District of Columbia had been passed. Many gifts were made in connection with the compiling of a National Roll of Honor which lists the names of men and women of all generations who have served in the nation's

### *The Cathedral Age*

armed forces, although no offering was ever solicited in connection with placing a name on the roll.

By the summer of 1947 it had become evident that an all-out campaign for funds, conducted as an adjunct to the life of the Cathedral by a professional fund raising organization, was not the answer to the Cathedral's need for regular support of its building program. The net result of this decision was to incorporate efforts to raise funds in the regular program of work on Mt. St. Alban.

Michaelmas Day, 1948 was the occasion for a service of thanksgiving for the resumption of Cathedral building, the Chapter having decided to proceed with the east aisle of the South Transept and carry the work as far as funds in hand would permit. Thus began the sixth phase of construction and from that day to this the work has gone on. Several times it has seemed as if it must stop, and then at the last moment a generous friend has made it possible to let another contract; erect another portion of the building. Efforts to maintain a building continuation fund were carried on steadily and as gifts were recieved they made possible the use of some designated monies already in hand, thus permitting work on the west aisle of the transept to follow immediately after the eastern portion was completed to the triforium level.

Meantime the Cathedral continued to be enriched by the placing of new stained glass, notably in the North Transept clerestory windows. The grounds were greatly improved when, thanks to a legacy from Mabel Boardman, it was possible to erect the first two floors of the

permanent administration building and tear down the unsightly wooden "temporaries" in use until 1952. A new wing was added to the library, through a bequest from Mary Jessup Sitgreaves; a start was made on the roadway which leads from the Garfield Street entrance to the Pilgrim Steps.

In the spring of 1951 the Daughters of the Confederacy voted to provide, as a memorial to Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, an outer aisle bay on the south side of the nave. In the autumn announcement was made that the Howard Pew Foundation had presented, in memory of Charlotte Root Pepper, a gift which would make possible the building of the south portal, thereby linking the two partially completed portions of the transept and enabling it to be opened for worshippers. The Mellon Memorial, the first outer aisle bay of the nave on the south, adjoining the west aisle of the transept, was dedicated in May, 1952.

The 45th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone found work still going ahead, primarily on the Lee-Jackson Memorial; carving continued on the beautiful south portal, and the transept was opened for worship shortly before its dedication on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels. Beauvoir was erecting a new building and St. Albans School was commencing work on the Lucas Building.

But the immediate future for Cathedral construction was dark and the workmen were beginning to talk regretfully of having to leave the close and find less inspiring employment, when a Christmas offering gave new impetus to the great undertaking. In memory of her husband, Mrs. George Chase Christian, for many years an active leader in the National Cathedral Association, made possible continuation of work on the transept, lifting its walls to a point just below the tracery for the rose window and not too far below the eventual position of the great pinnacles which will one day crown this portion of the building and be known as the Christian Memorial.

A bequest made many years earlier by the Rev. F. Ward Denys for a deanery was, after many postponements and delays, used in 1953 for its intended purpose and erection of a large but unpretentious stone house added greatly to the appearance of the portion of the close just to the south and east of the apse.

To continue the work and proceed with the interior of the transept, notably the south gallery, additional funds were essential, and once again prayers were answered when an anonymous friend made possible this work, including the facade above the south portal and

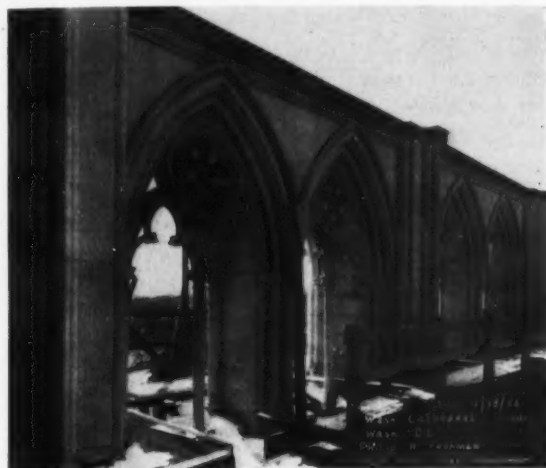


*After the years of inactivity during the depression and World War II, major construction of the Cathedral resumed on the South Transept. This view shows progress up to July, 1950.*



the balustrade below the rose window, together with a good deal of carving. In May, 1954 the baptistery font and window were dedicated.

Available funds being insufficient to carry the transept to final completion, it was decided to leave this part of the Cathedral and continue, within the limits of available monies, work on the nave. Under this program work commenced in 1954 on the White and Boardman bays in the north outer aisle of the nave; three bays of the nave proper, to the top of the triforium level and the Wilson Memorial Bay adjoining the Lee-Jackson.



*Triforium arches of the two new bays of the nave. Opening of these two bays in the near future will mean additional seating space for worshippers, but it will also mean cessation of construction unless additional funds become available.*

This work, when brought to a point where the temporary west wall which has stood so many years can be moved two bays to the west, will double the size of the nave. This will greatly enlarge the seating space of the Cathedral, but it will have none, or little, of the power and majesty of the fully completed portions, such as the North Transept and choir. And, as always, to stop and place yet more temporary walls and roofs is wasteful and defeatist.

What is needed today are more of the great faith, and vision, and zeal which brought Washington Cathedral into being so that, in our time, those qualities which its founders and builders possessed so abundantly may be given renewed expression in the final realization of this majestic House of Prayer for All People that it may crown the capital city of the world's most powerful nation, reminding the peoples of that and all other nations that this power comes from God.

## Woodrow Wilson Memorial

### Construction Progressing

Work on the Woodrow Wilson Memorial, which is scheduled to be dedicated on November 11, is progressing steadily, with three stonecarvers at work on the north screen carving and models for the capitals being prepared.

The memorial is a portion of the nave of the Cathedral, a more fitting and impressive place than the crypt chapel wherein the former president was laid to rest thirty years ago. At that time it was planned that when the Cathedral nave was constructed, a portion of it would be set aside for a suitable Wilson Memorial. For some months now interested friends have been working to make this possible and nearly one-half of the necessary funds have been received. It is hoped that the tomb can be removed from the chapel early this summer and final work be completed in time for the Armistice Day service.

The sponsors of the memorial are the president's widow, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Harry Truman. The working committee in charge of plans for the memorial and instrumental in raising funds for it, includes Senator Joseph Kennedy of Massachusetts, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, Dr. Colgate Darden, president of the University of Virginia, the Hon. John Kenney of Washington, and Senator A. S. Monroney of Oklahoma.

In addition to providing a far more beautiful and worthy setting for the tomb, the nave location will greatly facilitate the handling of the thousands of pilgrims who annually visit the shrine, and make it possible for them to pay their respects with a dignity and reverence often impossible in the present chapel location.

Gifts for the memorial may be sent to any member of the working committee or direct to the Dean's office at the Cathedral.



# The Cathedral of Strasbourg

By THE REV. E. C. S. MOLNAR, TH.D.

THE year in which Gottfried of Strasbourg finished the soul drama of *Tristram and Iseult*, Erwin of Steinbach was completing the famous west front of the Strasbourg Cathedral, a drama in stone of medieval religion.

"Nay," he said to himself, "let such things be, Tristram; guard thee well, lest others perceive thy thoughts."

So would he turn his heart, fighting against his own

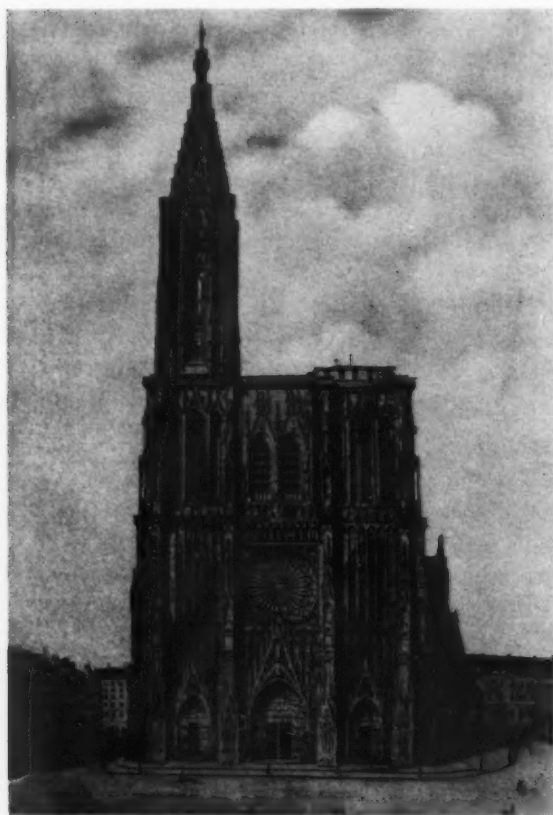
will, and desiring against his own desires.

He would and would not, and, a prisoner, struggled in his fetters.

There was a strife within him. . ."

The medieval Alsatian sought and found liberation from the struggle of the soul in fervent religion expressed in the upward Gothic thrust of Strasbourg Cathedral. To this day the church symbolizes the mystic's flight into the supernatural, a beautiful harmonization of the domains of reason and faith, a tabernacle for the vision of God.

The Notre Dame of Strasbourg is the most glorious jewel of Alsace, and one of the outstanding creations of medieval Christian art. The beginnings of the city itself go back to Celtic times. At Obernai, a charming little old town not too distant from Strasbourg, on a mountain crowned by the Monastery of St. Odille, patroness of Alsace, one can admire to this day ancient Druid walls of Herculean proportions. Strasbourg became a Roman stronghold, *Castellum Argentoratum*, toward the first century B.C. It occupied approximately the site of the present church. Under Merovingian rule the place began to be called *Strateburgum* (The-Meeting-of-the-Roads). The first Christian church to be built on the site of the cathedral was erected some time in the middle of the fourth century by St. Amandus, first bishop of Strasbourg. This edifice was destroyed in 407 when Attila reached the shores of the Rhine. Around 500 A.D., Clovis, king of the Franks, rebuilt the church in wood. During the Carolingian period an epoch-making event took place in the church: the famous Strasbourg Oath was proclaimed in the church in 842 A.D. In it, Ludwig and Charles took an oath of allegiance against Lothair. The result was the dissolution of the empire of old Charlemagne and the creation of France and Germany. In order to be understood by Charles' men, Ludwig took the oath in the language they spoke, a dialect verging from Latin into French, and Charles for a similar reason took his oath in German. Both documents are the oldest extant examples of early French and German. Several generations later fire,



Strasbourg Cathedral. Its unique spire, which is 426 feet high, was completed in 1439, more than four centuries after the foundation stones were laid.

which reduced to ashes one-half of the city, destroyed also the church.

### Beginnings of the Cathedral

It was Henry II, German emperor, who laid the foundation for the new and great cathedral in 1015 A.D. He endowed it and under the leadership of the saintly Bishop Wérinhar the building grew rapidly. Henry was so impressed one day by the divine office held in the completed apse, that he requested to be received into holy orders after renouncing the imperial crown. Wérinhar received Henry as one of the cathedral canons, and immediately thereafter, by virtue of his spiritual authority, ordered the ruler to resume his secular duties. A few years later, an Alsatian priest became Pope Leo IX. He visited Strasbourg in 1049, founded the Church of St. Columbanus, and encouraged the cathedral building in many ways. A century later, on December 22, 1146, which was the Fourth Sunday in Advent, St. Bernard of Clairvaux preached in the cathedral his crusade against Albigensians and condemned the teachings of Arnold of Brescia. The annals say that during the celebration of the mass he brought back to life a girl who had died there just as the service began.

Strasbourg, then as now, was a city built astride a veritable continental divide, a frontier separating two great cultures and languages, a metropolitan see for a country that has been a battleground for the chronic rivalries plaguing Europe. The very coat-of-arms of Strasbourg expresses this strategic position symbolically by a "bend," i.e. a diagonal band or from dexter chief to sinister base ("frontier" between France and Germany) on a red field, with three crowns or in juxtaposition on either side of the bar. This strategic position implied also an unfortunate vulnerability to the shifting fortunes of politics. Four times (in 1136, 1140, 1150, 1190) the cathedral suffered from incendiary wounds. In the course of events, the original Romanesque structure, best preserved and still visible especially in the apse, choir, and transepts, was gradually fused into the emerging new Gothic style.

In 1262, the Strasbourgeois rebelled against their lords and had their city recognized as a free community, directly dependent on the empire, with a self-governing constitution. The building of the cathedral now progressed rapidly. The lofty nave, which architecturally is similar to that found in Amiens, was completed in 1275.

The greatest of all Strasbourg architects, Erwin of Steinbach, completed the triforium and the glorious west front façade. Built of red Vosges sandstone like the rest

of the fabric, the delicate lacework soars upward in single-spired rose splendor as the rays of the sun bless the last hours of the day. Master Erwin died in 1318. His sons continued the work, completing the third storey of the spire in 1365. The spire, which is the crowning glory of Notre Dame of Strasbourg, was almost completed by John and Wenceslas Yoncker of Prague. Having been part of the school of architects who were building the St. Vitus Cathedral in Bohemia, they incorporated into the tower certain features, especially the external stairways, which are characteristic of the Prague church. The Yonckers were followed by Ulrich of Ensingen, architect of the Ulm Cathedral. He built the cone of the tower from 1414 to 1419. It is unique in that it is entirely diaphanous, and its sturdiness, which withstood several earthquakes, astounds the pilgrim to this day. After some interruptions, on St. John's Day in



*The finely proportioned organ case, Strasbourg Cathedral, is intricately and beautifully carved.*

## *The Cathedral Age*

1439, the crowning was placed atop the 426 ft. high spire, amid cheers of a vast crowd.

This did not end the story of the cathedral. Like every true and living ecclesiastical see, it was part and parcel of the history of the Strasbourgeois. An epidemic of plague decimated the city in 1348; earlier, a total eclipse of the sun and the appearance of a comet frightened the people into an apocalyptic expectancy of the world's end. The sombered climate was reflected even in art. This is evident in the internal and external sculptural decoration of the church. The original placid simplicity of the Romanesque and Gothic statuary becomes gradually transformed into monuments of pathos in the hands of stonecutters who have seen death and fear at close range. "O late is the time, late too late, and rotten the year; evil the wind, and bitter the land, and grey the sky, grey, grey, grey. . ." Angels, burdened with the foreboding of doom, ascend a bleak Calvary. Below in the valley, skeletons engage in a macabre dance of death. The same theme which has produced masterpieces of art at the Campo Santo of Pisa, in the cathedral of Basle, has left its sombre note on Strasbourg's carved tympani, niches, and recessed pillars. The tympanum of the main portal represents the Last Judgment and the Mystery of the Passion, from the entry of Jesus Christ to Jerusalem to the glorious ascension. In the center of this vast composition one sees the Saviour under the cross, the tree of life, which grows from the tomb of the first Adam. To the right of the cross is the figure of the church, and to the left the figure of the synagogue, both of which, famous in the history of art, are reproduced on the portal of the southern transept.

### **Beginnings of Free-Masonry**

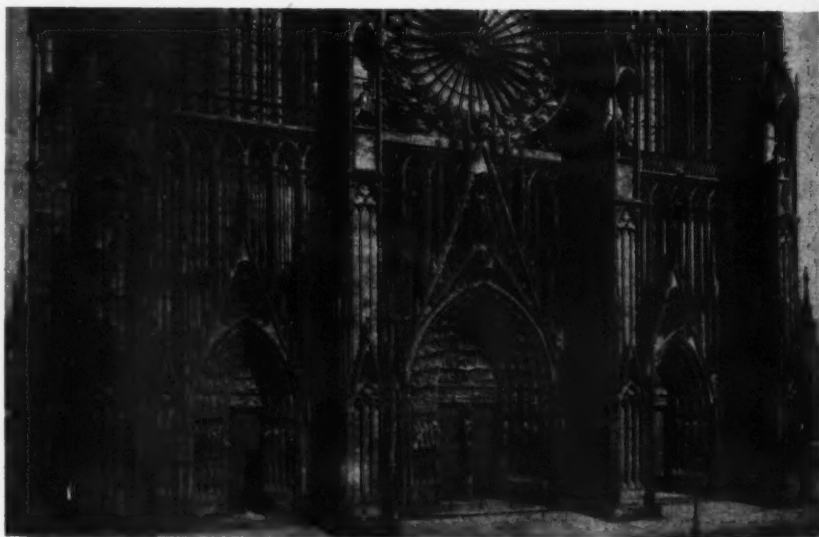
The stone cutters and masons of Strasbourg Cathedral were organized in a protective organization called the "Muenster-Huette." Its origins are shrouded in the distant past. Like all other medieval guilds, these free masons had their statutes, emblems, terminology, and privileges. The prestige of the masons of Strasbourg placed their lodge in the forefront ("Haupt-Hu-

ette") of all other lodges in the empire. Jodoc Dotzinger united in 1452 all master masons in a single body; a general assembly held in Regensburg in 1459 legalized the regulations and the "Grand Masters" of Strasbourg Cathedral became the first leaders of the new movement, Free-masonry. In Strasbourg I was told that the one tower finished and the other tower unfinished is a symbolic expression of fifteenth century freemasonry.

Strasbourg was one of the first imperial free cities to become Protestant. The ground of Alsace was prepared for the change by Johann Tauler (1300-1360), Geiler de Keyzersberg (1445-1510), and Sebastian Brand (1458-1521). The citizens of Strasbourg embraced Protestantism officially in 1521. The Reformation in this city-state evolved quite independently from the main currents in the rest of Europe. Dr. Henri Strohl, Alsatian scholar and former professor of church history at the Protestant Theological Seminary in Strasbourg, observes:

"The Reformation in Strasbourg was not the resumption of the old struggle against abuses. . . . In order to build a church, a critique is not enough. In the sixteenth century there arose men who were so seized by the heart of the Gospel that they were to become its convinced witnesses . . . without destroying all the valuable heritage of the past."

*(Continued on page 38)*



*The glorious west portal of Strasbourg is at its most beautiful when the rays of the setting sun light up the rose tones of the red Vosges sandstone fabric.*

1956

# Flower Mart



Cameramen Photographs



went to the fruit and vegetables booth, Mrs. William Newton, chairman. It was judged by Mrs. Shigenobu Shima, wife of Japan's

minister plenipotentiary to the U. S.

Thousands of people, lured by the bright sunshine and braving the unseasonable cold of May 11, thronged to the annual Flower Mart held in the oak grove on the west side of Washington Cathedral Close by All Hallows Guild, with the cooperation of Garden Clubs throughout the capital area for the benefit of the Cathedral grounds and the Bishops Garden. This year's mart, opened by Mrs. Eisenhower, had a Japanese theme and much of the beauty of the decorations was made possible by the generous help and interest of Japanese embassy officials and their families.

First prize for the most authentically Japanese booth

The photograph at the top of the page shows the tea house booth, arranged by the Kenwood Garden Club and first prize winner in the food category. At left is Mrs. Willard Egolf and her daughter, Miss Jeannie Egolf, is shown at the right. Above, at left, Miss Lily Shima poses with the noodle cart which served as the boutonniere booth and took second prize in the flowers category. At the right, with a portion of the North Transept and the incomplete nave of the Cathedral showing in the background, is the Seedlings Booth, of which Mrs. Hans Klagsbrun was chairman.



# The Cross by the River

By DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

IN northern New Mexico, about thirty miles from Santa Fe, stands a great wooden cross whose pedestal bears the date of 1598. It stands directly behind the Indian Pueblo of San Juan across that river of history, the Rio Grande. People traveling along the river road bound for towns further up the valley or for the atomic city of Los Alamos on its nearby lion-colored mesa top, seldom notice that memorial cross or question what it commemorates.

The cross marks the first seat of government of what the Spanish King, Phillip II, called the "Kingdom of New Mexico." The founding of that seat of government on the red earth of the old Indian country was accompanied by medieval Spanish grandeur and circumstance, and constitutes one of the most colorful and

dramatic episodes in the history of our country.

It was the Spanish who first brought the cross into the painted desert lands of the Southwest. The leader of this expedition to found a government here among the Indian tribes, was Don Juan de Oñate, a descendant of two of the most distinguished families in Mexico.

He brought with him 400 men, along with the wives and children of 130 of them. All these colonists, by decree of Phillip of Spain, were made gentlemen of noble family and they were empowered to do all things and to enjoy all honors that all nobles and knights of the Kingdoms of Castile had the right to do and to enjoy.

Besides the 400 gentlemen of the kingdoms of Castile, Don Juan brought numerous Mexican Indians to act as servants and to interpret, if possible, when New Mexican Indians were encountered. He also brought eight "seraphic apostolic priests" with two lay brothers and friars. This expedition was not only to colonize the "Kingdom of New Mexico," but to teach the Christian religion to the Indians and to plant the cross in their midst.

He also had with him a poet, Gaspar Pérez de Villagrà, a gentleman of Puebla and a graduate of the University of Salamanca in Spain, whose presence made this probably the first expedition in the New World to come equipped with a poet. But Villagrà recorded faithfully, in Homeric verse, every event of this history making adventure. Even in the Spanish of those times, his efforts fall down as poetry, but give an animated and detailed account of all happenings. His work was eventually published in Spain, which gives New Mexico the position of having the first printed history of any of the states.

From their starting point in Old Mexico, on January 26, 1598, Don Juan, encased in shining armor mounted his high stepping charger and gave the buglers the order to sound Advance. With him rode his twelve-year old son, little Don Cristóbal, as resplendent in armor as his father, and as good a horseman.

New Mexico State Tourist Bureau





Then came the colonists, men, women, and children, some mounted and some on foot. Before them were driven large herds of cattle to provide food for the journey. Mild-eyed oxen pulled eighty-seven huge wagons loaded with equipment, including Don Juan's amazing wardrobe of silks, velvets, satins, be-feathered hats, extra suits of mail, his tent, beds and prie dieu. Followed the solid wooden wheeled *carretas* pushed and pulled through the desert sands by the colonists to the raucous screeching of wooden axles.

The travellers endured four days without water for man or beast, but when they stopped to pray the answer came as a "miraculous shower." To keep Holy Thursday they built a little wattled chapel near the present site of El Paso. Later they took time out for a fiesta and to enjoy a play written for the occasion by one of their members, Captain Marcos Farfán. So with Homeric verse, a "miraculous shower," a fiesta, and drama composed on the spot, did this amazing concourse of Spanish colonists proceed toward the Indian country.

It is well they had these respites as soon came ninety miles of waterless desert, later to be known as the Journey of Death. Oñate pushed ahead with his troops and came to what are now the pueblos of San Felipe and Santo Domingo along the Rio Grande. Finally, July 11, 1598 he reached what is now known as the Pueblo of San Juan. Here the valley of the Rio Grande widens and views in all directions are breath-taking, with the 13,000 feet high Truchas peaks on one hand, the blue hulk of the Jemez mountains on the other, and the rose flushed heights of the Sangre de Cristo range reaching for the blue New Mexican sky.

Oñate named his first seat of government *San Juan de los Caballeros* in honor of his patron saint and of his "gentlemen." A chapel was completed by September 8th. This, of course, called for another fiesta. Horsemen gathered along the Rio Grande and clashed in sham combat. Came the firing ofarquebuses and shouts of *Dios y Santiago*—God and Saint James, the battle cry of ancient Spain. Oddly enough, this sham battle is perpetuated today by Pueblo Indians in one of their tribal dances usually given on St. James' Day and known as *Los Moros y los Cristianos*—the Moors and the Christians, representing the defeat of the Moors at Granada in 1492.

From then on Oñate gave most of his attention to exploration and a search for rich mines such as had been found in Old Mexico. He left his colony for long months to explore as far east as what is now Kansas and as far west as what is now the Gulf of California. He

thought this water was surely the "South Sea" and he took it in the name of Phillip of Spain. Geography was a little mixed in those days as New Mexico was supposed to be a peninsula extending northward somewhere near Newfoundland and very close to China.

But all the time Don Juan was exploring the vast highly colored limitless Southwest, the "seraphic apostolic priests" were scattering up and down the Rio Grande, building churches and instructing the Indians in the Christian religion. Today, Indians of the nineteen pueblos along the Rio Grande all have their cross-topped church. Not a major Indian dance is given in any of the pueblos without first its service in the church. Of late years, other churches than the Roman Catholic of Spain may be found in the pueblos and the Pueblo Indians have become faithful followers of the cross.

Alas for poor Don Juan de Oñate, he was much more an ardent explorer than he was a colonizer. Complaints began to reach his Spanish majesty. The result was that Oñate was found guilty on many counts by the Spanish courts and was exiled from both New Mexico and Spain. Although before his day, other explorers and small groups of colonists and priests had come into New Mexico, he was the first to found a seat of government. But this first government at San Juan lasted but three years before being moved just across the river to a place called San Gabriel. Here it is that the cross stands along the old river of history.



# National Cathedral Association Meets For Four Days on Cathedral Close

SEEKING renewed inspiration for their work in behalf of the Cathedral, sixty-three National Cathedral Association chairmen and delegates convened on the close April 17-20 for the annual meeting of the association. The hospitality of the College of Preachers, extended to as many as possible, made it a convenient and gracious headquarters for all, although not all the guests could actually live within its walls. The visitors were welcomed at the college by members of the Washington N. C. A. Committee's hospitality group, headed by Mrs. Randall Hagner, Jr., and Mrs. William Ritchie.

Dean Sayre was the celebrant, assisted by Canon Luther D. Miller, at the opening service of Holy Communion held in the Great Choir. Paul Callaway, organist and choirmaster, directed the boys of the Cathedral choir, and the beauty of their music, the magnificence of the setting, the Dean's message of welcome, and the strength and comfort of the familiar service were the perfect introduction to four blessed and happy days.

Immediately following the service a small window in the North Transept, given by the Worcester, Massachusetts, Committee of N.C.A. was dedicated. Afterwards the guests visited the Bishop's Garden (in spite of a light rain), the Herb Cottage, and Curator's Shop.

Orme Wilson, outgoing president of the National Cathedral Association, was guest of honor and speaker at luncheon in the College refectory. After citing the importance of N.C.A. work and reporting some "basic" figures to show its significance in the life of the Cathedral, he addressed the group in these words:

"This luncheon is the opportunity given to me to address you for the last time. The three years that have elapsed since I assumed the office of President have passed by swiftly but have given me the privilege of cooperating with you and observing the vital and essential work you are performing for the Cathedral, for the Church and for Christianity.

"That is a work which I am certain brings to all of us a sense of achievement when we visit the close of the Cathedral and attend its services, but this sense of achievement is mingled with the challenge of the years

to come, which makes us realize how much we can still accomplish if we but maintain our faith and our determination. My experience over the last three years teaches me that the National Cathedral Association has that faith and that resolve, and that it will not fail as the years go by to support and assist the Cathedral in the fulfilment of its sacred task of spreading the Christian gospel throughout our nation.

"As I give the association my best wishes for the future I know that this future is much brightened by the fact that your new president is Mr. David Finley. I am sorry that owing to an unavoidable engagement, he is not with us now for that deprives me of the privilege of introducing him to you. Many of you however know him and will agree with me that the association is especially fortunate in having such an able, and distinguished president who is a member of the Cathedral Chapter and understands the Cathedral's problems."

## Opening Business Meeting

Mrs. Carroll Perry, Jr., first vice president of the association, called upon Canon Robert McGregor to open the afternoon business session with prayer. The first item of business was presentation of the nominating committee's report, for the election of four trustees for three year terms. Acting for Mrs. E. R. Finkenstaedt, chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. James Douglas submitted the following slate: For a second term Mrs. Paul Shorb of Washington; replacing Mrs. Chapman Rose of Washington, Mrs. J. Blaise deSibour of Washington. From the roster of regional chairmen, Mrs. M. Cotton Kelley of Illinois and Mrs. Charles E. Coates of Louisiana, replacing Mrs. Frank Johns of Virginia and Mrs. Hiram Salisbury of Texas. It was moved to instruct the secretary to cast one ballot and this was unanimously approved.

Canon McGregor spoke very briefly of possible programs to be held in observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the laying of the Cathedral Foundation Stone. He asked the group to think about this matter and be prepared to discuss it with him the following afternoon, with reference to what the association might wish to plan or sponsor.



Evening Star Photo

The Worcester Window, designed by Wilbur H. Burnham, is located over the stairway leading to the balcony in the North Transept. The gift of the Worcester (Mass.) Committee of the National Cathedral Association, the window was dedicated on April 17 when members of the association, assembled for the Annual Meeting, could be present.

The window depicts John Eliot, apostle to the Indians. Modern symbols of the city of Worcester are incorporated in the background. At left in the picture is Ronald Eliot Curtis of New York City, a direct descendant of the missionary. Also in the group, left to right, are Dean Sayre, who dedicated the window; Mrs. John Talbot, N.C.A. regional chairman for Western Massachusetts; and the Rev. Richard G. Preston, rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Worcester.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to hearing the annual reports of chairmen, each report being limited strictly to three minutes. Before adjournment Mrs. Perry asked whether this system had pleased the delegates and it was generally agreed that the short reports had been fully satisfactory.

#### Bishop's Dinner

Bishop Dun greeted more than 200 friends of the Cathedral at the Bishop's dinner held in the Shoreham Hotel on Tuesday evening. On this "happy and relaxed occasion" he spoke briefly of the life of the Cathedral in the past year and more particularly of the significant years upon us: the centenary of Woodrow Wilson's

birth which will be observed at the Cathedral when the Wilson Memorial Bay is dedicated on November 11; and the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the Foundation Stone, to be observed in 1957. He spoke of the courage and great imagination shown by the founders of the Cathedral and admonished that "this great enterprise will not go forward unless we show courage like theirs and the same sense of responsibility."

"Therefor," he said, "we must set our faces decisively not simply toward raising another bay, or continuing the transept, but set ourselves toward completion. We shall not let go. To this we set our wills. . . . Led by the Chapter Committee for the Completion Fund we are girding ourselves to a quiet, dedicated effort to move Washington Cathedral to its completion, and for this we ask your help." Turning then to his principle theme, the Cathedral's meaning in our common life, Bishop Dun asked his listeners to consider the word "perspective" and its significance in all decisions and planning. He mentioned that many persons feel some national decisions are being made without looking far enough or deeply enough into the situation and the effects of the decision in the future. "To maintain perspective is difficult for persons and for nations," he declared. "The Cathedral is a witness to the ultimate perspective—the perspective of God, God's view of us, His judgment of us and the human scene. The Cathedral is here to bring the perspective of God more effectively and more confrontingly into our human awareness. . . . In our lives we desperately need a high view, a long view, a deep view. To live in God's sight, in His view, is the beginning of wisdom. We need to move through awe to trust. Only as we move through awe to trust can we gain the patience, the humility, we so desperately need in a nation so threatened with a sense of its power and the uneasiness this brings. The Cathedral and all it represents is to help us find and keep this perspective of God."

Bishop Dun then introduced James Reston, head of the Washington Bureau of *The New York Times*, as "one who serves us well by bringing perspective to his interpretation of the troubled world of history." Referring to his prejudices and experiences as a reporter, Mr. Reston announced that he had no prepared talk, but that he would try to speak to his "assignment," which was to talk about Washington from a reporter's point of view and try to relate it to the Cathedral. From the time of its establishment the Capital City has, Mr. Reston declared, been a city of paradoxes, its location having been decided upon "partly because George Wash-

## *The Cathedral Age*

ington wanted to be near his home, and had some real estate he wanted to sell, and partly, by placing it outside of any state, to preserve it from pressures of special interests." He pointed out that the reverse has happened, for it is a city made up of pressures, where the main business is "getting, seeking, holding, and destroying political power." It is a city full of permanent transients, unable to feel really at home, but unable or unwilling to return whence they came. Constant pressures are put upon character, for in this city, the speaker asserted, many seem to succeed by the exercise of their worst qualities rather than their best. The nation is in such rapid transition that scanning the news stories of only a one year period reveals the lag between our history and our institutions and men's minds. All of these conditions, the speaker declared, build personal conflicts which must be resolved. "Twenty years ago our leaders had time to take a year off and fight an election campaign, for we were not world leaders, our responsibilities were not so great. The pressures on this town, on its people are extraordinary, yet the people are human beings, who have to reconcile their personal and spiritual lives."

"It seems to me," Mr. Reston continued, "that this is the background where laymen see the Cathedral as something permanent and dependable in this community. It is important to see the Cathedral standing there, reminding us that our democracy is the political expression of our religious ideals. It encourages us to take the high view."

### **A Day on the Close**

A full scale tour of the Cathedral, led by Dean Sayre, the most enthusiastic and knowledgeable guide possible, occupied most of Tuesday morning until the majority of the delegates went to the Cathedral Library to see the color pictures made by Arthur Barrett, Cathedral engineer and unofficial, but expert, photographer for the Cathedral and N.C.A.

Following meditations led by Canon McGregor, luncheon was served in the college refectory, with the wives of the canons as hostesses.

The afternoon meeting was conducted by Mrs. Wedel and discussion centered primarily on the relationship of N.C.A. work to the Woman's Auxiliary, with a view to studying the ways in which these organizations could be mutually helpful, without one becoming lost in the other.

When the meeting was turned over to Canon McGregor he mentioned such potential anniversary programs as a series of conferences on the relation of the

Church to various phases of modern life, special exhibits, musical programs, religious drama presentations. The chief purpose of all observances would be, Canon McGregor reminded his listeners, to celebrate and in so doing to remind "us and the Church at large of the significance of Washington Cathedral."

After some discussion as to how the Episcopal Church as a whole, or the Woman's Auxiliary, might be asked to participate on a national basis, it was agreed that detailed plans should be recommended by the board of trustees and dealt with by the Anniversary Committee of the Chapter.

### **Tea at Deanery**

The sun, which had been in a very recalcitrant mood most of the time, came out as the guests arrived at the deanery for tea with Mrs. Sayre and allowed Mr. Barrett to record each arrival on his motion picture camera.

Resident students at St. Albans assisted Canon and Mrs. Martin and members of the Washington Committee in making the delegates welcome for a delicious dinner at the school before they went to the south gallery of the Cathedral, reserved for them, to hear the Washington Choral Societies', assisted by members of the National Symphony Orchestra and four soloists, perform Mozart's C Minor Mass and Barber's "Prayers of Kierkegaard." The Cathedral was crowded by the 2,500 persons who came to hear Conductor Paul Callaway's interpretation of the two works. A Washington critic reported next day: "In the homophonic and antiphonal choral portions of the Mass, such as in the Credo and the Sanctus, there was blazing power and overwhelming grandeur, and in the quiet, legato passages Mr. Callaway's remarkable way with a large chorus was evident." . . . Of the Prayers, this same critic wrote: "This was a work after Mr. Callaway's own heart, and to it he brought tremendous power and awe-inspiring eloquence. Here the choral work was superb, from the whispered pianissimos to the frenzied climaxes, with the orchestral men in a particularly virtuosic mood."

Mrs. Dun presided at Thursday morning's meeting and introduced Mrs. Hester Provinsen, director of the Capitol Speaking Class, and Patrick Hayes of the Washington Concert Bureau. Mrs. Provinsen presented a vivid outline of the how-to's and how-not-to's essential to the woman speaker who has a story to tell and product to sell to an audience. Very clear outlines of much that she said were available for distribution to the delegates and all felt that they had learned much which will be of value to them in telling the story of the Cathedral

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# Notre Dame of Paris

## The Biography of a Cathedral

By ALLEN TEMKO. Published by the Viking Press, New York.

REVIEWED BY J. W. STENHOUSE

The eyes through which I see this rather fascinating work are those of an architect, and so too are the impressions I register here. Perhaps this is not a good thing but timely, because I believe some of us today are beginning to realize the crying need for more Temkos.

It was about a year ago that *The Architectural Forum*, aware of the problem that faced New York's St. John the Divine, proposed that the unfinished cathedral be completed in the architectural language of today. Included, of course, was the more urgent necessity of providing a permanent solution for the presently disintegrating dome over the crossing.\*

Belluschi, architect, and dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sensed the problem involved and wisely cautioned that "the job was far more difficult than it seemed." Felix Candela, engineer-architect in Mexico, despite his reputation as an originator of Gothic-like concrete forms, proposed that the whole structure be torn down. Others evidenced a widespread inertia.

It was then that Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Pratt Institute decided to try their teeth on the challenge. Imaginations were fired, but utilitarian guides were lacking, technical problems were not small, and this assignment to do something very big, something for nothing less than "man's ultimate concern," as Dr. Tillich has expressed it, was found to be quite unlike any other they had ever tried.

The results of these efforts as published, though evidencing an honest and humble approach, by the admission of the participants did not come anywhere near erasing the task that faced St. John the Divine.

I believe this and other problems of architectural expression can be solved. I think that Professor Torraca of the University of Florida agrees with me. His theory is that so engrossed are we with the problems of the present and the future that things of the past hold no interest for us. Furthermore, he recognizes the subject of architectural history as being one of the best course materials for the general education and culture of the

architect, in contrast to the overload of educational subjects with which the curriculum has been loaded since the change of the 'thirties in architectural education.

He further states that this value of the study of history and theory is based upon the premise that a thorough and critical study will develop in the student a strong desire to build upon and expand his own cultural background, as well as to develop a profound intellectual understanding and comprehension of the complex forces of civilization which produced the masterpieces of the ages. Lastly, and this to me is the essence of Torraca's theory, is that this study will create a desire "to apply their own critical understanding of those forces of civilization to the solution of their own problems in architectural design, structures and community planning; to enable them to formulate and develop their own theories of design, based upon sound reasoning and motivation. Thus they may be better able to make a positive contribution to contemporary architecture—."

It now seems a long time ago, but I too have stood before the portals of Notre Dame spending that half hour from parvis to apse, no camera then. Something of the realization of this thrusting higher, this acceleration toward Heaven has indelibly impressed my memory. Unlike Temko I have returned only in spirit, though there were glimpses from here and there. He would return, it seems a thousand times, to capture and leave for us to enjoy this fascinating impression of a triumph of Christian art.

It is a fact that for a comprehension of any subject a knowledge of the fundamentals is essential. In this work the fundamentals are eloquently presented with an imaginative sweep that creates a desire for consumption that reaches out beyond the historian.

The wonder is, says Temko, that so much could rise from its surroundings. The truth of his observation is apparent in the reading. I am continually reminded in these times how often asking meets with little or no response. Yet despite the cruelty of men in medieval times, great contributions were made not only by individuals, but by groups of workers guilds, the counterpart of our present unions; but here the similarity appears to end. Medieval idealism was indeed real and Notre Dame was built by a willingness of the heart, it was human.

One would scarcely anticipate a biography of this nature to dwell upon such an episode as the Battle of Bouvines, but for even those who have seen Richard III on the screen this account in detail rouses the imagi-

\*Recent studies show the dome still structurally sound.—Ed.

(Continued on page 35)



# Village Cathedral Celebrates Its 1,000th Anniversary

Story of Southwell Minster, England

By WENDY HALL

**T**HIS year Southwell Minster, the cathedral set in a Nottinghamshire, England, village of only 2,400 souls, is celebrating the completion of 1,000 years as a Minster of the Archbishops of York. By an unexplained and perhaps fortuitous event, it became, and remained, unique among the cathedrals of England.

In 956, King Eadwig of Mercia (one of the several kingdoms into which England was divided before the Norman Conquest) gifted to Oskatel, Archbishop of York, the lands which made up the Manor of Southwell—that is, the village, its fields and woodlands, and its Saxon church, founded by Paulinus, the missionary bishop of York, in 700.

Southwell lay placidly off the main highways of the traveller, withdrawn from the commerce of pre-Norman days, and still isolated today from the outcroppings of the Nottinghamshire coalfields. But the Saxon church became, by the charter of 956, a Minster, or semi-independent outpost of the Archbishopric of York, and so acquired a far greater importance than it had had before.

## Perfectly Proportioned

For this reason, when the Saxon church was pulled down early in the twelfth century, the new church which replaced it was planned on the scale of the great cathedrals of the Middle Ages. The nave, built during the first half of the twelfth century, is a magnificent example of Romanesque—solid, endur-

ing, perfectly proportioned. The entire minster was built in the Norman Style; but in the thirteenth century, the Archbishop of York, no doubt excited by the emergence of the Gothic style and the particular beauty with which English architects of his day were endowing it (for Lincoln Cathedral, that supreme achievement of Early Gothic in England, was already rising in his province), ordered the re-building of the choir.

It was completed about 1250, larger than the former Norman one, its slender elegance and its pointed arches contrasting sharply with the more solid rounded and squared lines of the Norman nave and tower. By the



*Southwell Minster, Nottinghamshire, England, from the air. The ancient foundation celebrates its 1,000th anniversary this year.*



*Native flora were used profusely by the stonecarvers whose work beautifies Southwell Minster.*

end of the thirteenth century, the Chapter House, which many regard as the most exquisite part of the Minster, had been completed.

The octagonal Chapter House owes its beauty and distinction to two features. It is the only Chapter House in Britain in which the architect has been able to support a stone vault without a central shaft. And the capitals of the columns, which separate the thirty-six seats lining the house, are adorned with a riot of leaves, flowers, and animals, whose freshness and beauty of conception and execution are unrivalled by the naturalistic decorations of any other cathedral in Europe. Rheims, Naumberg, Lincoln, and York all have their foliage decoration, but none that compares with Southwell in vitality and fidelity to its original in nature. Nor can other cathedrals boast such richness of foliage decoration, for at Southwell leaves grow not only round the capitals of the columns, but over the gables above the seats, the vaulting and bosses of the roof, the portal of the Chapter House, and the passage leading from the Chapter House into the choir.

#### **Countryside Their Inspiration**

The craftsmen who carved these living stone decorations at Southwell were the first for many centuries to turn to the countryside for inspiration, and to record what they saw with a miraculous harmony of pattern

and truth. They reproduced the maple and the oak, the hawthorn, the buttercup, the vine, the ivy, the hop, and the rose, weaving among them birds, dogs, goats, pigs, hares, lizards, and even mermen. They reproduced them with such vitality that where the deep carving has been damaged and a leaf has been lost, it seems only that it has withered and fallen to the ground as it might have done in the field.

The leaves of Southwell have made the minster famous among art historians all over Europe. But this village cathedral has another feature which, though perhaps less distinguished artistically, adds immeasurably to its particular charm. The unknown craftsmen sculpted in profusion not only leaves, but heads also. They set them round the outside of the two west towers, on the wall of the little chapel which is now part of the bishop's house, and on the parapet of the choir; and inside, on the capitals of columns, and on the richly decorated screen, which was added about 1330.

Everywhere they turned away from the angelic immo-

*(Continued on page 36)*



*The portal leading into the chapter house of Southwell Minster is intricately decorated with fine traceries of leaves.*

# Worms Cathedral Erected To Serve Two Purposes

By FRANKLYN MORRIS

LIKE an invincible stronghold the cathedral at Worms, Germany, stands on the crest of its hill, the four ancient, rounded towers at its corners appearing to defy anyone who would dare approach to desecrate or defy the faith they guard.

In the year 1000 Bishop Burchard was made temporal ruler of Worms and the surrounding territory and his new power and position made him long for a more impressive *locum operandi* than his cathedral church afforded. Mindful of the glories of Charlemagne, and the expression that great ruler had given to his dual roles of spiritual and temporal ruler in the churches he caused to be built at Aachen and elsewhere, Bishop Burchard decided to go and do likewise. Thus it was that when the cathedral at Worms was rebuilt, he planned it for the exercise of his two powers, dedicating the eastern end, which with its towers and apse contained the choir, to the glory of God and the performance of his pastoral duties, and reserving the western end, with its matching towers and apse, for the exercise of his civil functions, the place where the prince of the realm held his councils of state.

The eastern choir is majestic in its design, and provides, on the interior, a lovely round apse, mighty in its height, lined with stone. On the outside, no indication of a round apse is apparent, and fanciful stone animals disport themselves along a ledge. The western end, with its pentagonal form and rose window, looks more like a chancel from the outside.

Within the stout walls of the eastern end of the building, divine worship was conducted and to this apse was directed the devout gaze of every worshipper within the cathedral.

The opposite end of this fortress-cathedral was dedicated to other purposes, and in the unique person of Bishop Burchard was occupied if not simultaneously, at least alternately, with the east end. The western apse was fitted out for holding councils for the purpose of governing a prosperous province, and in the seat at such civil ceremonies the bishop felt equally as right as while ministering at the altar in the other end of his cathedral.

The growing question on the world scene in the early



The Cathedral at Worms, Germany, is distinguished by the four towers which mark its eastern and western ends. This picture was made shortly after World War II and dramatizes the cathedral's escape from bomb damage despite the nearness of the hits.

twelfth century was the matter of the "balance of power" between emperor and pope. As the spiritual kingdom of the church spread throughout Europe, united in a common function, tongue, and leader, so also the growing Holy Roman Empire, under Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, considered itself an all-inclusive, united, and unifying power. Both sought the full allegiance of medieval man, and the contest between church and empire became constantly more acute.

The struggle for power between the pope and emperor, the two greatest forces in the Middle Ages, finally came to grips in 1122 in the Concordat of Worms, and the cathedral provided the setting for a contest of international importance, as the two world powers, one claiming supremacy in the spiritual realm, the other demanding the allegiance of men in the world of civil affairs, attempted to work out their differences in a peaceful agreement, and certainly this strange church was eminently suited to house such an assemblage, containing as it does, not only a focus worship, but a chamber for political councils.

Because of the design of a kind of choir and apse in both the east and west ends of the cathedral, entrance is not made in the usual manner through a west portal. Worshippers and statesmen alike enter through doors in the sides of the cathedral. These two main portals were situated, one on each side of the nave, each of equal distance from the choirs in the ends of the buildings. The north entrance was known as "The King's Portal," and its design was regal and grand. Through this doorway entered the lawmakers and even his imperial majesty, Frederick Barbarossa, the red-bearded monarch of the Teutons and of most all of Europe, to decide weighty matters of state in the cathedral of Worms.

The south portal's well-worn threshold is the one over which passed the myriad feet of devout worshippers who filed into the cathedral to seek God, and whose interest in this building was different from that of the proud company who entered from the other side. In Romanesque style, this doorway was unmistakably that of a church, for above it is carved the reigning Christ in a three-cornered tympanum, while prophets and evangelists populate the sides of the doorway in carving and relief. The medieval men and women who entered this church for worship found themselves, symbolically, equally distant between the powers of church and state.

When Martin Luther began the German Reformation, it was characteristically to Worms and this cathedral that he and his followers were brought to state



*Worms Cathedral, looking toward the apsidal west end.*

their beliefs before representatives of the Pope and the person of King Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor himself, before the middle of the 1500's. Pope and Emperor were then, as 600 years before when the cathedral was begun, the two most powerful, and sometimes opposite forces in the life of Europe in the middle ages.

### **Baroque Rebuilding**

The year 1689 brought, with the destruction of the city, the ruin of the cathedral, and the treasures of a thousand years were lost. The glorious interior furnishings which had been accumulated by a succession of lords and bishops fell into brutal hands and the marvelous stained glass was forever lost. In the reconstruction, the current baroque style was employed, and the present appearance of the east choir can be attributed to Balthasar Neumann. The austerity of pious gothic choir stalls replaced by the luxury of baroque, and the ancient altar and reredos, whose every line tended upward in imitation of forest arches gave place to the curls and

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# Spring at the Cathedral Close

By ELINOR DOUGLAS

THE day was raw and cold, with a chill wind blowing. Three members of the Garden Committee of All Hallows Guild huddled under the archway leading to the Bishop's Garden, waiting to take the members of the N. C. A. in Washington for the Annual Meeting on a tour of the garden and grounds. Just as the delegates came out of the Cathedral, eager for a glimpse of spring in the garden, the heavens opened to let down a shower of rain, and the garden tour ended with a dash to the Herb Cottage.

In January of this year the Cottage was remodeled, and enlarged, and the new arrangement of the interior is a great improvement. The N. C. A. group spent a pleasant half hour examining the new wares, and buying attractive packages of dried herbs and sachets to take home. Many new items have been added to the shelves, hand-blocked aprons with herb designs, small inexpensive bowls of every variety for flower arranging, a pictorial map of the Bishop's Garden, drawn by Grace Norcross Fisher, one of the leading cartographers in the east, and many other other attractive gifts.

All Hallows Guild, which is responsible for the maintenance and beautification of the gardens and grounds of the Cathedral Close, is also responsible for running the Herb Shop with the help of Mrs. E. K. Durnell, who has become a very important member of the Cathedral family.

Each year the guild has a special landscape project, because maintenance, like "death and taxes" although always with us, is not something to which you can point and say, "here is the fruit of all the work put into the Flower Mart." Last year the Flower Mart, with almost the first really clear day in many years, made more than \$10,000. Of this amount \$5500 was turned over to the Cathedral for maintenance and \$3000 was spent on "Operation Trees," as described in the autumn number of THE CATHEDRAL AGE. This year nineteen garden clubs will have booths at the mart, and they deserve to have some project to look at and recognize as a result of their labors.

This spring we have two projects, the Woodland Path,

made possible by the Founders Fund Award of the Garden Club of America, and the plaza at the foot of the Pilgram Steps, the setting for an equestrian statue of George Washington by the noted sculptor Herbert Haseltine, the gift of the late James Sheldon. Unfortunately Mr. Sheldon died before the plans for the setting for the statue were drawn, and there are no funds available for carrying out the work. The plans include paving of Belgian block in the shell pattern, a low retaining wall and a background planting of Tree Box, holly, and magnolia. The Tree Box has been given by Admiral and Mrs. Neill Phillips. These Tree Box are unique, and could never be purchased in a nursery, as the cost would be prohibitive. The guild has underwritten the moving of them from Virginia, but they cannot be planted until the wall of the plaza is built, and the grading done, therefore the guild must raise the money.

After many delays, illnesses, and disappointments, the woodland path begun last autumn, was planted on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of April, this spring. With a ground crew of ten men from the Cathedral; Harry Rosenberger, the head horticulturist to supervise; Perry Wheeler, the landscape architect; and Mrs. James Douglas, "The Battle of the Shrubs," began, and at the end of two days, more than 300 shrubs and trees had been planted. In all my years of planting I have never seen a better crew, or more willing workers, every one of them. As a result we have a woodland path, the upper end incomplete until the plaza is built, planted with berry bearing shrubs, and trees that start blooming in January with Wintersweet (*Chionanthus fragrans*), and continue blooming every month through July and August, when Sweet Pepper Bush (*Clethra alnifolia*) sends its fragrance through the woods, and *Cyrilla racemosa* sheds its white blossoms. Twenty species of lesser known trees and shrubs suitable to the Washington area are included in the plantings, six kinds of dogwood, and fifteen varieties of viburnum. All the shrubs and trees are labeled for easy identification. As the plantings become established we will add a collection of daylilies,



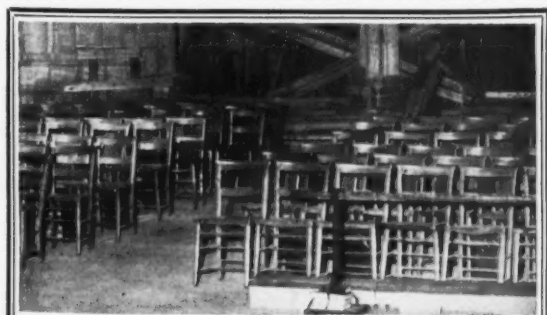
native violets, wild flowers, ground covers, and spring bulbs. We hope to make the woodland path a unique small aboretum, and a peaceful spot for horticultural study.

Mrs. Florence Bratenahl who designed the Bishop's Garden and the Pilgrim Steps envisioned both these new projects years ago. We would like to bring them to completion.

After the Bishop's Dinner on April 17 at which Bishop Dun and James Reston spoke, I was thinking about some of the things they said—the significance of the Cathedral in the lives of those who work for it, and a phrase Mr. Reston used in describing Washington. He said that Washington was a city of paradoxes, and unusual tensions with which man must learn to live. It seems to me that modern life is made up of them, and we have to get used to being pulled in a hundred directions whether we come from Detroit or Syracuse, Tulsa or Charleston. We must all learn to live with paradoxes, and unusual tensions. We get used to stress, but do we not need something to turn to for refreshment, and to recharge our batteries?

Recently a large department store in Washington gave an award to five women for "Togetherness." A rather unusual thing for a department store to do. I started thinking about the word "togetherness," and what it really meant.

Here we are from all parts of the country working for a Cathedral in Washington. Why? Because the Cathedral symbolizes the need for man's "togetherness," to bring his good qualities to work for one purpose, above, and beyond the strains of modern life. The Cathedral stands, a living witness to man's togetherness with God.



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# *The National Cathedral Association At Work*

## **Slides in Bermuda**

Clarence E. Allen, former director of the Cathedral's department of promotion, spoke on the Cathedral and showed his set of color slides at a meeting of the Bermuda branch of the English Speaking Union this winter. He has also spoken at several National Cathedral Association meetings in Massachusetts, and has announced that he is available for other groups if they wish to communicate with him at his home in Cohasset, Massachusetts.

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## **Western Massachusetts**

In her report Mrs. John Talbot, regional chairman, outlined the N.C.A. organization in her area, noting that it is headed by four elected officers, with seven area chairmen directing work in carefully designated sections of the diocese. There are twenty-three parish chairmen. Two executive board meetings were held during the year and seventeen area committee meetings. Three major N.C.A. benefits were held. Nine women in the region are working on needlepoint and the region has assumed active part in this project by assuming the cost of six sedilia pieces. Cathedral slides were shown thirteen times; the motion picture four times; and the chairman noted that in her region there is strong feeling that a new and more worthy movie be produced and made available. Five Cathedral programs were presented at Woman's Auxiliary meetings and eleven exhibits arranged in connection with parish events, such as Christmas bazaars.

Special gifts to the Cathedral during the year included the Worcester Window, and the iron gates in the South Transept. Five stones were placed; four chairs given; and 134 new members enrolled.

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## **Kansas**

One major N.C.A. meeting, in the form of a workshop for parish chairmen, was held in connection with the diocesan convention in Kansas. Other activities in this region, as reported by the regional chairman, Mrs. John A. Shahan, include arranging for the diocesan Woman's Auxiliary to present the needlepoint for the diocesan seal; twelve showings of the Cathedral slides;

twelve special exhibits featuring both Cathedral glass and herbs; and talks by the regional chairman to present the Needlepoint Guild's program to the diocesan convention at a convocation.

Six group (W. A.) memberships have been secured; seven chairs given; three stones placed; and seventeen new members enrolled.

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## **Washington, D. C.**

The Washington Committee, had five meetings. Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel spoke about the Triennial Convention and the Cathedral. At the second meeting Dean Sayre told of the Cathedral's future plans, and the film of 1955 Cathedral activities was shown. The Rev. Charles R. Stinnette gave the Christmas meditation. The January meeting turned into a tea at the deanery because of the icy roads. In March Mrs. Harold Kellerman, diocesan director of religious education, spoke about the Cathedral and parishes.

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## **Southern Virginia**

Mrs. Homer L. Ferguson, regional chairman, reported that her region gained thirty-five members during the year. In the spring the Peninsula chapter held a tea at which a talk on the Cathedral was given by the Rev. C. E. Buck at the home of Mrs. Edwin Keith Phillips and in June this chapter presented the Cathedral's story at a district meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary. Ten members represented the chapter at the state-wide N.C.A. meeting at Richmond in October.

Mrs. William C. Jones of Franklin has replaced Mrs. Archter Griffin and Mrs. John D. Hindle of Richmond has taken Mrs. Richard H. Burroughs' place as area chairman. The '56 membership drive opened April 30th at a tea.

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## **Oklahoma**

The regional chairman, Mrs. W. E. Bernard, is assisted in her work by a committee of seven women, but the major part of acquainting Oklahomans with Washington Cathedral has been done through her personal efforts. The films and slides have been shown for altar guilds, Canterbury clubs, study groups, and other clubs. Good cooperation has been received from the Woman's

## SUMMER, 1956

Auxiliary, which annually allows time for a brief N.C.A. talk at the diocesan meeting, and also includes the association in the listing of the National Executive Board in the diocesan year book.

The Cathedral Christmas cards are widely used in the diocese and the Herb Cottage and Curator's Shop are patronized by a good many persons. Excellent publicity was obtained for the Christmas and Easter telecasts from the Cathedral, and Mrs. Bernard has personally written to many clergymen inviting their interest in the Cathedral program, with very favorable response from most.

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### Central New York

The Syracuse Committee report, presented by Mrs. Della Black, regional chairman, noted several programs for N.C.A., both with and without slides. The annual spring tea was held May 2 at the home of Mrs. Robert Gregg. This committee is working on group memberships with good success. Organization includes an N.C.A. chairman in every parish in the city, as well as in one Methodist and one Presbyterian church.

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### Nevada

Mrs. H. P. Dayton, regional chairman, was unable to make the long trip to Washington, but submitted a brief report in writing. As her region is a missionary district, she finds it difficult to educate people to an understanding of their share in the Cathedral. Mrs. Dayton and Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins have shown the slides a few times and talked about the Cathedral. Although results have not met their expectations, they plan "to keep trying."

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### Oregon

Excellent clergy cooperation has been received in this region, according to the report sent by the chairman, Mrs. George T. Gerlinger of Portland. The slides have been shown in many parishes, often with the rector as operator of the projector. By the first week in April Mrs. Gerlinger could report six new members. She has had 100 copies of "This Is Your Cathedral" made and plans to give one to each new member.

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### Northern Illinois

Undertaking work in a newly organized region, Mrs. M. Cotton Kelley, chairman, was able to present a very encouraging report to the annual meeting, as follows: Our first meeting was last June. It was a luncheon

meeting in Mrs. James Douglas' house. I could not have had greater support in my launching as Mrs. Wedel flew out to speak to us and Mrs. Douglas showed Cathedral slides. Women from seven North Shore parishes were there.

I had a booth in November at the Church of the Holy Spirit Christmas sale in Lake Forest and sold merchandise mainly from the Herb Shop. It was very successful and I took many orders. In January I showed the slides in Lake Forest for the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church. There were about fifty present.

St. Luke's Woman's Auxiliary in Evanston held a large meeting in February at which Clarence Allen spoke and showed his very fine slides.

I have a meeting next Wednesday in Winnetka at Christ Church where I will show the slides I now own. I expect to have the opportunity to show slides in several other parishes this spring.

The Altar Guild of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Lake Forest is doing the needlepoint kneeling cushions for the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea. Some of the canvases are already in work. Mrs. Dexter Cummings is the chairman of this group. Mrs. Harbison, who designed the canvases, has taken the colors from the mosaics in the chapel and they are very beautiful.

I think we have made a start, at least, in my section. We have still only two parish chairmen. Mrs. Frederick Preston is the chairman for Lake Forest and is attending this meeting with me. Mrs. Donald B. Lourie of Winnetka is the other chairman. I hope to have more chairmen and many more members during this year.

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### Maryland

Miss Dorothy Scott, chairman, presented her report as follows: Maryland is again becoming active in the National Cathedral Association, after being without a regional chairman for several years. The work has been reorganized and some progress has been noted. Our activities started in October, with an exhibit at the Diocesan Educational Institute of the Woman's Auxiliary.

In January, three members of my committee went with me to spend the day at the Cathedral. Mrs. Keegan took us on a very interesting tour and we were joined by Mrs. Wedel for luncheon at the College of Preachers. Plans for a stronger organization were made.

Six women staffed an information table and exhibit, for two days, during the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary meetings at the time of the Diocesan Convention. I was given the opportunity to speak to parish presidents and

explain our plans for the future. A Cathedral film was shown to nearly 175 women.

Three convocational chairmen and twenty-seven parish chairmen have been appointed, since February. Thirty-seven new members have been secured for the National Cathedral Association.

Under the able leadership of our needlepoint chairman, Mrs. Thomas Cover, 3d, women have underwritten the cost of six needlepoint kneelers.

Monthly reports have been given to the executive board of the Woman's Auxiliary. One article was written for the "Maryland Churchman," and letters have been mailed, twice this winter, to the parish presidents of the Woman's Auxiliary. Each convocational chairman is contacting each parish in her convocation, by writing, telephoning, and giving reports at convocational meetings. A trip to the Cathedral for parish chairmen is planned for the first of May.

We trust the report for next year will show a marked improvement in every phase of the work.

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#### **Eastern Massachusetts**

Last year the six members from the Committee of Eastern Massachusetts who went to Washington were filled with inspiration and enthusiasm which we tried on our return to pass on to our other board members at a luncheon meeting. We covered the ground of those interesting days and then each of us spoke of the special thing that meant most to her. We agreed that it was one of the most wonderful experiences that we could remember.

Since then we have had six meetings.

In December we were again sponsors for two performances of the Messiah which the Handel and Haydn Society give annually at Symphony Hall. In the program were messages from Bishop Dun and Dean Sayre, as well as two full page pictures of the Cathedral and information about the National Cathedral Association. Our committee worked very hard to secure the advertisements in the program. In this way we earn the \$1,000 that we give each year towards the maintenance of the Cathedral. Five thousand people attend these two performances of the Messiah.

When the Committee in Washington suggested the gift of needlepoint to mark the celebration of the 50th anniversary, we asked if we might do the needlepoint for St. Mary's Chapel, given by the late Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson of Boston. The reredos was done by the Irving Casson Company, also of Boston. For these reasons we had a special interest in that chapel. The only

trouble was that the fifteen pieces of needlepoint were not enough for all the people who wanted to have a part of their handiwork as a memorial in the Cathedral. Four pieces are finished and have been sent to Washington. They have been shown at various meetings and have created a great deal of interest.

Last year, in connection with the 1955 spring drive, we sent a letter to 200 woman's auxiliaries in Massachusetts inviting them to take out a corporate membership in the N.C.A. We reminded them that the 1952 Triennial had passed a resolution recognizing the National Cathedral as a missionary project worthy of their support. We were much encouraged to have more than one-fourth, or fifty-three auxiliaries respond and become corporate members.

As a result of that letter the slides have been shown ten times. Several churches invited nearby parishes to meet with them and see the pictures. One diocesan regional chairman asked to borrow the slides and showed them in three churches, as well as in her own house.

This year we have sent out another letter to the 200 auxiliaries asking them and other organizations to take out membership. To the fifty-three groups that joined last year we sent an invitation to a meeting at Emmanuel Church in Boston to see Mr. Allen's own collection of slides and to hear him talk on the work and the building being done at the Cathedral. This invitation was sent to each of our N.C.A. members also, inviting them to bring friends and stay for tea. The Massachusetts Altar Guild is again giving fifty dollars to the Sacristy Fund of the Cathedral.

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#### **Northern Virginia**

Reporting for her region, the chairman, Mrs. Houghton P. Metcalf, said: This has been another good year for Northern Virginia thanks to the hard work of my vice-chairman Mrs. William C. Seipp, my area chairmen, and the continued interest of Mrs. Keegan and the entire staff of the National Cathedral Association who are always ready and willing to help in so many ways.

Three of us attended the Richmond luncheon meeting in October and heard the inspired talk by the Dean and approved the project of being the first state to organize a fund raising campaign for the Anniversary Completion Fund of the Cathedral. We promised \$5000 by Christmas and have turned over \$6000 to our able area building fund chairman, Laurens Hamilton.

In late October we had a Cathedral table at the Christmas Shop in Middleburg and made \$100 for the N.C.A. We also added \$1250 to the Fund for the



## SUMMER, 1956

Garden Path—the 1955 Founders Award of the Garden Club of America.

In January we had a needlepoint exhibit at the Community Center in Middleburg which was written up in *The Cathedral Age*. This netted \$250 for the N.C.A. and if we only had had a small break in the weather I am sure we would have made over \$1000. The publicity was superb. The Cathedral Needlepoint Committee and Mrs. Weiner gave us the greatest possible help and cooperation.

We have sixty new members to date and only twelve more to go to make our quota.

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### Richmond Area

As this area of the Northern Virginia Region operates so independently and successfully, the annual report was presented separately by the area chairman, Miss Helen DeWitt Adams. Accompanied by a member of her committee, Miss Adams visited every minister during the summer, requesting him to name a parish chairman and two representative vestrymen to become N.C.A. members. Of the thirteen parishes visited all have appointed a parish chairman and the roster of vestrymen members is nearly full. The group of vestrymen and the rectors will constitute a group to be known as the Episcopal Men's Group of the National Cathedral Association in Richmond. It is planned to hold an annual dinner, with an outstanding speaker on the Cathedral, for this group.

The N.C.A. executive board in the area is composed of seventeen members and meets three times a year. The purpose of its work, and the work of the parish chairmen for whom educational meetings have been held, is to work at the parish level until every Episcopalian in the city is an N.C.A. member. Group trips, for Sunday school pupils and others, are made to the Cathedral in order to increase knowledge of its purpose and work and eventually to find persons able and willing to take substantial part in the completion of the building for the 50th Anniversary.

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### West Virginia

Illness prevented the regional chairman, Miss Virginia Chevalier Cork, from attending the annual meeting and she was much missed by many who have known her at the Cathedral in other years. Her report shows that twenty-three parishes in her region are organized with a parish chairman actively presenting the Cathedral story.

Notable among the many programs of slides, talks,

and exhibits mentioned in the report was that from Zion Church in Charles Town. This parish provided four boys to serve as flag bearers on West Virginia Day at the Cathedral, and they headed a group of six cars carrying twenty-five persons to the Cathedral service. Excellent local publicity resulted, and the boys were rewarded with Jerusalem crosses given them by Miss Cork.

In Huntington Trinity Church cooperated in the Cathedral's observance of the state day. The Woman's Auxiliary presented \$25 for building stones in memory of members deceased during the year and the altar guild provided funds for the purchase of candles to be used in the Cathedral that day, a group membership, and a contribution to the building fund.

In May Miss Cork conducted a work shop for parish chairmen and distributed Cathedral material to help them in their work. New chairmen were given copies of the official Guide Book.

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### Missouri

Mrs. Richard Kiene, recently appointed regional chairman, submitted the report for this region in the name of the outgoing chairman, Mrs. David Long. Twenty-five meetings of various types were held in behalf of the Cathedral during the year. The most outstanding event was the visit of Dean Sayre in January. He spoke at a large luncheon meeting, to which Mrs. Henry Burr, a past regional chairman, had invited all the Episcopal clergymen of Kansas City, and preached at the cathedral on the following day.

Mrs. Long was honored at a luncheon given by Mrs. Roy Dietrich for her and the members of her committee, and the committee placed a chair in the Cathedral in her honor and in thanksgiving for her nine years of service to Washington Cathedral.

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### Southeastern New York

The first meeting of the New York Committee, Mrs. Ward Melville, chairman, was held in November, with the Executive Secretary as the speaker. Mrs. Keegan explained the Cathedral needlepoint program and aroused such interest that the group has undertaken the work needed for the Chapel of the Resurrection.

Mrs. Melville also reported the success of the committee's annual card party and announced a resultant gift to the Cathedral of \$500.

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### Northern Ohio

Mrs. Edgar Everhart reported that she had had good success in working with the Woman's Auxiliary in her

## *The Cathedral Age*

region. Of the 119 parishes in the region, 65 now have parish chairmen, an accomplishment which owes much to the workshop she held for 100 women to present the Cathedral story and explain the association program to them. Mrs. Everhart has shown the Cathedral pictures and taken the story to many sections, driving hundreds of miles to do so.

Mrs. Everhart dramatized her report by showing the tattered remnants of the Ohio state flag which has hung for years in the Cathedral. She said that several patriotic organizations in the state had offered to replace it when told of its condition, but that the diocesan woman's auxiliary had particularly asked for the privilege and was the donor of the new flag which Mrs. Everhart then displayed. The new flag was presented to Canon Miller, acting for Dean Sayre on the last afternoon of the annual meeting, by Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, at a brief service in Bethlehem Chapel.

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### **South Carolina**

Mrs. Charles H. Schroder, who has been regional chairman of South Carolina for only two months, reported that she is still a "one horse shay" organization, but hopes to organize her region shortly, using as much help as she can obtain from the Woman's Auxiliary for personnel and for her organizational pattern. She has already given seven talks about the Cathedral and N.C.A. work and arranged good publicity in connection with the state day and the Easter telecast.

Mrs. Schroder is the first chairman in this region since the retirement of Mrs. Louis Simonds, whose years of faithful service to the Cathedral and personality will long be affectionately cherished by the many women who knew her and worked with her in the association.

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### **Southwestern Virginia**

Mrs. James B. Pettis, chairman, read her report: Mrs. Storer P. Ware, Jr. area chairman for Roanoke reported that she had a "nice N.C.A. tea" shortly after Easter. Her mother, Mrs. Homer Ferguson, regional chairman for Southern Virginia, gave a brief talk on the Cathedral. Nine new members were secured with several prospects in view. Mrs. Ware says she feels very "lucky" that the diocesan treasurer for the Woman's Auxiliary, as well as the wives of several of the rectors, were interested enough to attend the tea.

Mrs. Julius Goodman, area chairman for Christiansburg, reports excellent publicity for Virginia Day at the Cathedral, and that the sale of Christmas cards more than doubled last year.

In the Staunton area we have had fine publicity in the Leader Papers, as well as in the Trinity Church Bulletin. Since my report in March we have had another gift of \$10 for a memorial stone. Plans are under way for the inter-regional meeting to be held in Staunton in October. It is hoped that Dean Sayre will be our speaker at that meeting.

Marvin Skene of Staunton has agreed to be the chairman of the Cathedral Fund Raising Committee in the northern part of the diocese. Last week he and General Meyer, the state chairman, met at my home for lunch. They discussed plans for the drive.

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### **Upper South Carolina**

The regional chairman, Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr., reported good cooperation from the diocesan Woman's Auxiliary, which has allowed her a few minutes time to speak about the Cathedral at its meetings. She mentioned that the Dean's annual report had been of great help to her and that portions of it were to be published in the diocesan journal, *The Piedmont Churchman*.

A good deal of interest has been shown in the Needlepoint Guild's program and the needlepoint for one of the chapter members' stalls is being given as a memorial to the Rt. Rev. K. G. Finlay, coadjutor from 1921-1922.

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### **Eastern Michigan**

Highlight of the year for this region, as reported by the chairman, Mrs. Alexander Wiener, was the three-day needlepoint exhibition and competition held in October and opened at a luncheon addressed by Mrs. George Garrett, chairman of the Cathedral Needlepoint Guild, and Mrs. George Humphrey, one of the founders and leaders of the needlepoint project, both of Washington. The exhibit attracted widespread interest and brought the best kind of publicity in the local press. The excellent scrapbook assembled by the committee was displayed and made available to all the delegates for study.

This committee arranged for Mrs. Charles Dengler, an accomplished public speaker, to go to Washington for several days "indoctrination" at the Cathedral and has now made her available as a speaker on Cathedral and N.C.A. work to any group wishing to present an outstandingly good speaker.

With a quota of ninety new members to be secured, Eastern Michigan had enrolled fifty-two by the time the Annual Meeting convened, giving them a very good head start for the membership drive which they launched at a dinner meeting on May 7. On this occasion Mrs. Wedel was the speaker and stress was laid on "Friends

of N.C.A.," a men's group being organized in the region.

In her report Mrs. Wiener included a copy of the prayer, written in 1590 by Sir Francis Drake, which the Eastern Michigan N.C.A. groups use to open all meetings:

"Oh Lord God, when Thou givest to Thy servants to endeavor any great matter, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning, but the continuing of the same until it be thoroughly finished, which yieldeth the true glory; through Him that for the finishing of Thy work laid down His life, even Jesus Christ, our Lord."

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### Rhode Island

Mrs. William S. Allen, chairman, presented her report as follows: This is going to sound more like a weather report than an account of work done. Beginning last August the elements have constantly upset plans and many of our members who are signed up for Red Cross Disaster have been busy indeed, and the rest have found it difficult to get around normally. Churches in outlying areas which were apparently anxious to hear about the Cathedral and especially to see our slides, were suddenly involved in the immediate safety and comfort of their parishioners.

I had high hopes of developing a fine new committee in Newport, or even two interlocking ones—one for the town, and the other for the large Navy group. This has progressed incredibly slowly—weather having made serious inroads on the time and energy of the very people we want to carry the ball for N.C.A.

Temporarily blocked in that direction, I started to work on the town of East Providence, which also has three busy Episcopal churches. Mrs. Ashbel Wall arranged for a slide showing but it turned out that we had a nice blizzard that night! We are in the process of planning a new date.

Needlepoint, under the able direction of Mrs. D. E. Jackson, Jr., has gone beautifully. The response here, both for funds and workers, has been enthusiastic.

We look forward to the dedication of the Bishop Perry Memorial Cross, sometime during the early fall. All necessary funds have been raised, thanks to the untiring devotion of Mrs. E. Bruce Merriman, not only for the cross but for the vases and candlesticks especially designed to go with it.

The entire committee is working hard to secure new members and we sincerely hope to make a far better showing by the end of this year than in the past.

We are proud of the two new members of our committee acquired this year. Mrs. Carroll Harrington, until recently the head of the Rhode Island Woman's Auxiliary, and Mrs. Murray S. Danforth, Jr., both most valuable additions.

In March (exactly between storms) four of us went to Worcester at the invitation of Mrs. Lyall Dean, area chairman. We had a wonderful and stimulating time, and I am inspired by that fine, ecumenical group to add many more denominations to our committee and to the N.C.A. members.

### Delaware

Mrs. Irving Warner, regional chairman, was unable to attend the meetings, but was represented by Mrs. J. G. Weaver who read her report: In trying to evaluate the work of the Delaware Committee of the N.C.A. for 1955-56, it seems to me that the most important part has been the harmonious working together of our committee with the definite result of bringing the Washington Cathedral and the N.C.A. in closer focus to our friends and neighbors.

This has been accomplished by keeping in touch with our Diocesan Auxiliary, by giving talks and showing slides throughout the state, and by giving a large tea for our members, parish chairmen, and guests early in January. At this tea we had the pleasure of having both Mrs. Wedel and Mrs. Keegan as our speakers. Mrs. Wedel, as always, captivated her audience and Mrs. Keegan's splendid talk and running commentary on her slides of the Needlepoint Guild were pleasures to us all.

We felt later on that this intimate glimpse of the activities and projects of the Cathedral helped materially to stimulate the enthusiastic response we had for tickets for our big event—our card party on April 10 at Longwood Gardens. One hundred and twenty card tables and 480 women is quite a sight! We had a perfect day and no more heavenly background for any social event could be imagined with this most famous spot, a dream of spring flowers, rare orchids and blooms of every description.

We invite you all to come next year!

In closing we are happy to present the N.C.A. with a check to the amount of \$700.

*Editor's Note: The above reports were submitted, some verbally and some in writing, at the 1956 Annual Meeting of the National Cathedral Association in Washington.*

## Cathedral Administration Vicissitudes:

### A Book Review

BY DEAN SAYRE

"St. Paul's in its Glory" by G. L. Prestige, S.P.C.K.  
London 1955.

The late Canon Prestige, for some years treasurer of St. Paul's, has written a perfectly delightful book on that period of the cathedral's life when much of its medieval inheritance was in process of metamorphosis to modern forms. Covering the years 1831-1911, the author gives an insider's glimpse into the intimate administration of this central church of London. Full of humorous incident and authentic detail, he presents a fascinating account of the problems large and small which confronted the vivid personalities who had to wrestle with them as members of the cathedral chapter. Habitues of any cathedral will relish this charming book by a scholar whose perusal of old records in the church treasury casts such a practical and human light on the broad historical and architectural issues of the day.

In 1831 "the two most conspicuous features of the cathedral were vast emptiness and encompassing dirt." How the authorities gradually overcame these two facts is a study in the vicissitudes of church operation. Before the cathedral could be cleaned up there had to be a battle with the entrenched vergers. Before the cathedral could be properly furnished, the rationale of its use had to be thought through. Its embellishment was frequently the subject of immense public dispute, while its operation often involved much artful negotiation with the neighbors on Ludgate Hill, and with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who represented the State.

All around St. Paul's blew the winds of political controversy, churchmanship, and even scholarly argument. But beneath the posture of principle there always lies the finality of decision. What to do about the choir men who could no longer sing yet held their posts for life? What to pay the choir boys, and were they well enough fed to sing decently? Should the vast wooden stands, which periodically disrupted all else when erected for special services such as the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, be banned?

From heating problems to length of sermons, from leaky roofs to eucharistic celebration, the remarkable series of deans and canons of St. Paul's confront their multitudinous responsibilities with practical persistence and dogged British patience, but all illumined by the best of liberal idealism and the gentle faith of Anglican Christianity.

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# Washington

## Cathedral

### Chronicles

#### Fiftieth Anniversary

Plans for a year-long observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the laying of the Cathedral's Foundation Stone are rapidly taking shape on Mt. St. Alban. In general the observance will be an expansion of the Cathedral's regular services; for instance, a larger number of special musical programs during the year; conferences of outstanding national leaders in various areas of the national life in which the impact of the Church might be strengthened or clarified; extensive exhibits; great ecumenical services and religious drama performed in the Cathedral.

None of the plans is definite as yet, but all are being studied by the Chapter Anniversary Committee. This group includes Dean Sayre, Canon Charles S. Martin, David E. Finley, Stephen P. Dorsey, and Arthur H. Flemming, with Canon Robert McGregor acting as ex-officio executive secretary.

\* \* \*

#### Map of the Garden

A handsomely printed map of the Bishop's Garden, done in dark green and red, has been published by the Herb Cottage at Washington Cathedral and is available to anyone wishing an unusual souvenir of this lovely spot. Done by Grace Norcross Fisher, the map faithfully depicts the unique features of the garden and provides two keys, one listing the historic stone which distinguishes this garden, the other listing the plantings. The map, 20" x 13" and framed, would be a striking addition to sunporch or garden room.

\* \* \*

#### Canon Burgess Leaving

The Rev. John M. Burgess, a canon of the Cathedral since 1952, and Episcopal chaplain at Howard University in Washington for the past ten years, will become archdeacon of the Diocese of Massachusetts on June 15. In his new position he will supervise thirteen missions in Boston and administer the charitable activities of the

Episcopal City Mission.

At Howard Canon Burgess opened the Canterbury House and has operated it, in addition to teaching. He served the Diocese of Washington as a member of its executive council, of the diocesan departments of Christian education, missions, and social relations, as a member of the Board of Examining Chaplains, and as a member of the Committee on the State of the Church and the Commission on College Work.

\* \* \*

#### Midshipmen at Cathedral

The United States Naval Academy Chapel and Antiphonal choirs sang at the evensong in the Cathedral on April 8. Donald Gilley, choirmaster at the academy, directed, and Joseph McCuen, assistant organist at Annapolis, played the first two movements of Handel's Concerto No. 4 in F Major for the prelude and the third movement for the postlude.

The lessons were read by Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg III, superintendent, and Captain John D. Zimmerman, academy chaplain. The Rev. Robert F. McGregor, Cathedral canon, was the preacher.

\* \* \*

#### New Heating

With the time for opening the newly completed bays of the nave fast approaching, the Cathedral Chapter has decided to undertake a major construction program in the form of providing radiant heating for all the existing portion of the nave. The South Transept is heated in this manner and it has proved so far superior to the forced hot air blower system in use in the North Transept and nave that the decision to make the changeover was reached in spite of the great cost involved. Installation of the radiant heating system, which will be made this summer, will mean that both the South Transept and the nave for the first four bays are ready to receive final treatment in the form of marble flooring designed as a part of the overall iconography of the building.

\* \* \*

#### Portal Tympanum

The design for the tympanum over the South Transept portal will be completed early this summer. The work of Heinz Warneke, the design has been two and one half years in composition. It is hoped that carving can begin in time to complete this beautiful work before the 50th anniversary in 1957, but at present no funds are available. Ideally, the tympanum carving should constitute a memorial and anyone interested in making this

offering to beautify the Cathedral and honor a loved one is invited to make inquiry of Dean Sayre.

\* \* \*

### School Musical

National Cathedral School for Girls and St. Albans combined their glee clubs again this spring to present Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" at Whitby Hall two evenings in May. Richard Dirksen, associate organist of the Cathedral and director of music at both Cathedral schools, directed the production which was presented with a verve and show of musical ability highly appreciated by full houses on both nights.

\* \* \*

### Mrs. Rhinelander Dies

Mrs. Philip M. Rhinelander, widow of the first warden of the College of Preachers, died April 29 at her home in Washington. Services were held in St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, of which she was a member. Interment was at Newport, Rhode Island.

Bishop Rhinelander was Bishop of Pennsylvania from 1912 to 1923 when, for reasons of health, he retired, and moved to Washington. In the summer of 1924 the first conference of clergy, from which the College of Preachers grew, was held on the Cathedral grounds and from those early beginnings Bishop Rhinelander was closely associated with the work. He was named warden in 1929, following dedication of the college building, and held this position until 1938, a year before his death.

Mrs. Rhinelander was active in church work and various charities. In accordance with her husband's wishes she gave the large home on Rhode Island Avenue, now known as the Episcopal Church House, to the Diocese of Washington.

\* \* \*

### Dean's Daughter Baptized

Harriet Brownson Sayre, daughter of Dean and Mrs. Sayre, was baptized by Bishop Dun in the Children's Chapel on May 5. Canon Charles R. Stinnette is godfather and the godmothers are Mrs. Robert McGregor and Miss Marian Howard.

\* \* \*

### Commemorative Bible Presented

The Sesquicentennial of the birth of Leonidas Polk, first missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and founder of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, was commemorated at the Cathedral on April 15. At the service, at which Dean Sayre

was the preacher, a Bible, the gift of the John H. P. Hodgson Alumni Chapter of the University of the South, was presented to the Cathedral in memory of Bishop Polk. The Bible has been placed in the Chapel of the Holy Spirit.

Bishop Polk's charge was the southwestern part of this country, including also what was then the foreign republic of Texas, so that he actually had the distinction of being the first foreign missionary bishop of the American Church, as well as the first domestic.

\* \* \*

### Kirkin' o' the Tartan

Skirling bagpipes and an array of plaids marked the Kirkin' o' the Tartan service held in the Cathedral on May 13 in observance of the 101st anniversary of the founding of the St. Andrew's Society of Washington. Traditionally, members of the society present their tartans annually for dedication and blessing. The Pipers, who played during the processional and recessional, also escorted the bearers of the tartans to the high altar for the dedication ceremony.

The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Norman V. Hope of Princeton Theological Seminary, and the tartans were received for dedication by the St. Andrew's Society chaplain, the Rev. Daniel C. Buchanan.

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## Washington Cathedral Needlepoint

By ETHEL S. GARRETT, *Chairman*

Each week brings a new thrill to the Needlepoint Committee as the beautiful finished pieces arrive.

Since our last report the following work has been received at the Cathedral and delivered to Mrs. Ray Atherton who is in charge of having the needlepoint mounted and also acknowledging the pieces as they are received.

Diocesan seals—Connecticut, worked by Mrs. James Taylor; Long Island, N. Y., worked by Mrs. Ernest S. Johnston; high altar kneelers, one worked by Mrs. Harold Talbott, one worked by Mrs. Henry Norweb and underwritten by Mrs. William G. Mather; St. John's Chapel kneeler, worked by Mrs. Philip Hewes; The Bishop's confirmation chair, worked by Mrs. Hugh Chisholm; two acolyte stall cushions, worked by Mrs. Edward Starr and Mrs. Fremont Chandler; one dean's clergy stall cushion and kneeler, worked by Mrs. W. S. Febiger; one stall kneeler, worked by Mrs. G. A. Gesell; one bishop's chaplain's stall cushion and kneeler, worked by Mrs. Atherton; Resurrection Chapel kneelers and stall cushions, worked by Mrs. Robert Ream, Mrs. Leonard Sullivan, Mrs. Hugh Chisholm, Miss Dorothy Cockshaw, and Mrs. Harry P. Bingham.

The project of the diocesan seals is headed by Mrs. Herman Phleger who reports that several women who are not needlewomen have underwritten seals and have either asked friends to do the work or have asked that it be given to workers who are experts, but who cannot afford the seals. A few have also asked to have the petit point, in which the seals are made, worked for them, and they can then do the background, which is gros point. The seals are to be used on cushions in the clergy stalls in the sanctuary. There are 102 diocesan seals, of which forty-nine have been requested and assigned.

The Kneelers of Bethlehem Chapel are under the supervision of Mrs. Ernest S. Johnston and are being ordered by the dozen from different churches and organizations. The designs are charming and very imaginative.

The finished needlework was on view at the annual National Cathedral Association meeting and has now been placed in the glass cases in the Cathedral Museum where they are seen daily by hundreds of visitors.



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## "Notre Dame" Reviewed

(Continued from page 17)

nation to an equal pitch of interest and satisfies the demand of the bloodthirsty.

In recreating for us the factors contributing to the building of this vast symphony in stone, as Victor Hugo expressed his appreciation, Temko has helped as an historian to provide the reader with the fundamentals of understanding, the wisdom, we might say. His study of the facade of Notre Dame by sensitivity and discernment entitles him not only to an enviable position with the historian, but also indicates that as a critic he is particularly stimulating as well as analytic.

It is this sort of person that our architectural schools need in order to teach history and theory successfully. Again I find myself in agreement with my friend

Torraca when he says. "Specifically how can one hope to do a competent and thorough job of teaching history and theory if one has not travelled far and wide to study historic buildings and cities *in situ*; if one has not delved into the theory of esthetics, psychology, and philosophy, if one has not studied world history—and if one is not versed in the methods of historical analysis, research, investigation, and interpretation?"

If Temko can so arouse interest by talking about a building I feel confident that men equally inspired can develop in students of architecture the ability to think critically, imaginatively, and creatively with the net result that architecture will be more inspiring than it is today.

Should you consider this brief as constituting a plug for a more enlightened approach to the study of architecture, you are right. But it was the understanding of this inspired biography that brought about a realization within me of this great need as it relates to the future of our architecture, and recognized the fascination that is within the grasp of every pilgrim to Notre Dame.

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## Village Cathedral Celebrates

*(Continued from page 19)*

bility of men and the macabre devilry of gargoyles which is to be found in the statuary of so many medieval cathedrals. As they had sought in the meadows around them leaves and flowers, they sought in the streets and taverns of the village the heads of their fellows which they could carve and caricature in stone.

### Every Mood and Facet

The hundreds of heads in and around the minster record, quite indiscriminately, almost every mood and facet of human character. There are grave, sad, and brooding faces; laughing, leering, jeering, grimacing faces, faces which reveal grotesquely, as the Provost, the Very Rev. H. C. L. Heywood, remarks, "indigestion and sloth, greed and toothache." They are the work of men untortured by an intellectual problem of evil, and able to accept joyously all sorts and conditions of men and beasts, flowers, and leaves, as part of God's gracious creation.

Much of Southwell was being built during the time when Saint Francis was living in the then distant Assisi; the craftsmen of the minster carved in stone a hymn of praise of all living things, such as St. Francis sang, and left behind them an everlasting testament of their delight in life in its most humble and glorious forms.

Happily, modern industrial society has made few inroads on Southwell. The minster fills its dual function of cathedral of Nottinghamshire and church with the smallest parish of any of the fifteen parish church cathedrals in England. Despite its size and importance, it has preserved that close and intimate relationship with the life of the parish which is characteristic of the small church of the English village.

### Roots Among the People

Its roots among the people and in the fields assure its warm, human traditions; and it is perhaps not entirely insignificant that the office of dog whipper is still held by a member of the cathedral staff. Today he looks after the yard, but his title remains as a reminder of the days when families brought their dogs to church with them, and it was the duty of the dog whipper to keep them quiet during the service.

So the millenary celebrations, which continue throughout this year, but reach their climax in June, are primarily intimate, and domestic. The major events are the Millenary Eucharist on June 3; and the Millenary Evensong on June 9, which Princess Margaret has arranged to attend. The first ten days of June will also see an exhibition of pictures, manuscripts and treasures connected with Southwell, in which the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, Oxford, are co-operating.

The lay participation in the celebrations is considerable. There are special services for teachers, for scouts and guides, and for the youth of the diocese; meetings of lay readers and of ex-choristers; a choral and orchestral concert given in the minster by some hundreds of boys and girls; a program of music, after Evensong, by the Nottinghamshire miners' male voice choir; two festivals of church choirs of the diocese. Southwell Grammar School, which is also the Cathedral Choir School, will present a pageant of Southwell on the west front of the minster; and the community of Southwell is in various ways celebrating the thousandth anniversary of that gift which was, unknown to the royal giver, to bring so much joy in the centuries which have followed.

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## Worms Cathedral

(Continued from page 21)

curves of fanciful baroque carved delicacy, over which romped cherubs, their chubbiness a strong contrast to the lean gothic figures of saints and sages which preceded them.

During World War II the old cathedral at Worms



The baroque choir and high altar, with elaborate baldachrino, contrast with the simplicity of the architecture of Worms Cathedral.

escaped unscathed from the destruction which leveled portions of the city next to her very walls. Still like a stronghold she stands, no longer the symbol of military might and political power, but still the guardian of sacred mysteries. Her very fabric contains the changing styles of European art, and within her walls have assembled simultaneously the rich and the great, as well as the pious poor, each entering by his respective door, seeking in this great building a different kind of comfort.

Kingdoms have come and gone within the experience of this old cathedral, the Reformation and the Renaissance have made their appearance and impression. Still her four towers seem to guard this old church, and rising from the rubble which surrounds them, it almost seems that they have some power over bombs, a kind of weapon they were not built to know. Kings no longer hold weighty councils in the west end of this cathedral, but the King of Kings still reigns at the altar in the eastern apse, proclaiming the real function of this time-honored shrine.

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## Strasbourg Cathedral

(Continued from page 10)

Martin Bucer (1491-1551) became one of those pivotal persons around whom men and ideas regrouped to establish a truly Protestant Church, without the accompanying narrowness of ecclesiastical bigotry and exclusiveness which so often marred the life of Protestant communities in Europe. Strasbourg literally became a *via media* between Luther and Zwingli on one side, and between Continental Protestantism and the Reformation in England, on the other side. And Notre Dame of Strasbourg became the bastion-cathedral of this unique type of Reformation. Furthermore, Strasbourg became a haven for refugees from other countries, Hussites and Moravians from Bohemia, Melancthonians from Germany, and others.

### Bucer and Cranmer

In 1536 Martin Bucer dedicated his *Commentary on Romans* to Archbishop Cranmer, whom Henry VIII had placed at the head of the Church of England. Since that time the relations between the English Reformers and those of Strasbourg became increasingly more cordial. Bucer's reputation in England was further enhanced after his report on the Protestant-Catholic colloquies, the *Acta Ratisbonae*, had been translated into English in 1542. Also the liturgy which he had elaborated for the reforming Archbishop of Cologne, Hermann von Wied, the *Cologne Order* of 1541, had been equally translated into English and extensively used in the exposition of the first Book of Common Prayer, the definite version of which had been published with his active cooperation, during his exile in England.

The most notable addition to the cathedral during the Protestant period was the astronomical clock in the southern transept which, together with the tower, became considered to be one of the seven marvels of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, "*septem Germaniae spectamina: turris Stratoburgensis, chorus Coloniensis, horologium Stratoburgense, organum Ulmense, nundinae Francofurtenses, mechanica Nurnbergensis, structura Augustana.*" The clock, with gesticulating Twelve Apostles, the Four Seasons, and Christ whose hand moves in blessing, was completed in 1570. Opposite the clock is the "Pillar of Angels," represent-

ing angels blowing trumpets on the Day of Judgment, and the four evangelists.

Several storms, earthquakes, fires, and lightning (1533, 1537, 1562, 1565, 1568) damaged or destroyed the pinnacle and crockets of the spire. These had to be replaced and reinforced. The repairers inscribed the crown topping the pinnacle with the following words in 1568: "Gott behuetet mich hinfuerter/Fuer Donner, Hagel und Ungewitter," (From Henceforth God Protect Me From Thunder, Hail, and Storm).

### Recent Additions

During the Second World War the precious cathedral tapestries and stained windows were hidden in the caves of Dordogne and in 1940 the Nazis raised the swastika flag on the tower and all worship in the cathedral was forbidden. In 1944 two Allied bombs hit the roof and cupola of the church. Fortunately, no excessive damage was caused. Most recently, near the famous astronomical clock, General De Gaulle caused the following inscription to be engraved in French and English:

1944-1955

IN MEMORY  
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AND SOLDIERS  
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TO FREE ALSACE

We visited Alsace and the Cathedral in 1948, after nightmarish weeks in Communist-occupied Czechoslovakia. Goethe once described Alsace as "a new paradise prepared for the human race." It truly seemed so to us, who had just left a country lying prostrate before a new age barbarism; and the Cathedral of Strasbourg spoke to us the language of faith and strength, of men who, at the cross-roads of nations, aspired to be free and who found their freedom in the worship of God.

### Prayer for the Building of Washington Cathedral

O LORD Jesus Christ, who has taught us that all things are possible to him that believeth, and that Thou wilt favorably hear the prayer of those who ask in Thy Name; we plead the fulfillment of Thy promise, and beseech Thee to hasten the building, in the Capital of this Nation, of Thy House of Prayer for all people. Make speed to help us, O Lord, whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit, we worship and glorify as one God, world without end. Amen.



## N. C. A. Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 16)

to members of their communities.

Mr. Hayes discussed some of the "joys and sorrows" of underwriting benefits and suggested various good procedures for planning fund raising campaigns, as well as noting some pitfalls. Flying pencils indicated that most of his hearers were planning to carry his words of wisdom home with them for future guidance.

Following intercessions led by Canon McGregor in St. Mary's Chapel, and luncheon at the College, the delegates were free to study the several exhibits, completed needlepoint for the Cathedral, new slides, and other visual aids; to tour the close and buildings informally, and to keep appointments with members of the Cathedral staff. At 4 o'clock Mrs. George Humphrey was hostess at tea at her lovely home and the N.C.A. leaders had an opportunity to meet the wives of several high ranking government officials and enjoy a very delicious tea. Dinner on Thursday evening was a happy and informal affair at the National Cathedral School for Girls, with the resident students assisting Miss Katherine Lee, headmistress, and members of the faculty, as hostesses.

Many delegates remained on the close through Friday, taking the opportunity to become better acquainted with it, and to make plans for the annual N.C.A. membership enrollment drive which they would launch upon returning to their homes.

### Canon Stinnette Leaves For Teaching Position

By the time this issue of *THE AGE* reaches you the Cathedral will be missing another of its beloved canons. Dr. Charles R. Stinnette, Jr., who for the past four years has been associate warden of the College of Preachers, has accepted a post as a professor at the Union Seminary in New York, which, happily for him, is his own alma mater. He has become well-known in the Church as a specialist in the area of the relation between the Church's ministry and psychiatry, and it is as a

teacher in this field that he is welcomed to his new post. During his stay at the college he has received many calls from clergy groups throughout the Church to lead conferences which deal with this same subject—one which is looming increasingly large in the life of the Church. At the college he has conducted seminars regularly in the counselling ministry and has helped many of the men who have visited the college in seeing the full opportunities of this form of serving their people.

Canon Stinnette is a native of North Carolina, receiving his education at Christ School, Arden, N. C., at the North Carolina State College at Raleigh, at the Union Theological Seminary where he received his divinity degree. He also received a Master of Sacred Theology at the Hartford Seminary, and his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University in New York. He is the author of a recent book, published by the Seabury Press, entitled "Anxiety and Faith."

The whole Cathedral family regrets his leaving, but wishes him well as he devotes his unique talents to the education of the future ministry of our American Christian community.

THEODORE O. WEDEL

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